

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

No. 97.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Sums disbursed in the Medical Department under the control of the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, during the Year 1859-60.

STATIONS.	1859. May	1859. June	1859. July	1859. Aug.	1859. Sept.	1859. Oct.	1859. Nov.	1859. Dec.	1860. Jan.	1860. Feb.	1860. March	1860. April	Total.	Grand Total.	
BAZAR MEDICINES AND NECESSARIES.															
Umballah	2308	305	73	140	111	112	100	48	1505	203	101	859	5971		
Kusowles	406	190	724	495	304	442	392	406	204	108	246	376	4467		
Jullunder	306	87	60	244	124	55	105	79	81	210	21	50	1600		
Ferozepore	161	39	96	170	105	50	248	37	60	106	46	73	1260		
Mooltan	226	167	67	319	40	15	217	46	50	289	308	136	1869		
Lahore	256	175	603	236	144	588	180	195	700	118	152	678	4012		
Sealkote	670	106	1806	225	157	955	368	393	151	545	126	392	5912		
Rawal Pindes	124	270	421	184	220	206	346	204	323	236	339	193	2978		
Peshawar	741	415	439	930	1110	369	400	476	329	657	317	600	6966		
Total	5109	1814	4190	3010	2421	2813	2378	2021	3522	2781	1608	8267	38036		
HOSPITAL CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.															
Umballah	1190	75	750	779	175	..	..	280	2007	..	701	835	6882	
Kusowles	246	215	..	9418	..	..	1	103	873	68	60	60	11711	
Jullunder	69	261	32	84	171	73	45	3571	30	500	23	15	4072		
Ferozepore	26	..	16	1124	446	..	25	316	1000	63	..	120	3770		
Mooltan	..	..	..	..	..	1770	..	..	..	..	..	655	2311	
Lahore	150	..	..	480	229	1320	1905	410	40	1681	..	3	6149	
Sealkote	1165	..	..	..	..	..	2012	..	..	..	..	..	3902	
Rawal Pindes	80	43	505	1062	326	606	1241	593	2	113	..	603	10813		
Peshawar	1226	3689	1124	156	350	..	60	2271	391	1135	6305	16800			
Total	1740	2956	4992	14001	1505	9105	6831	5203	8072	4043	2500	8722	..	67540	
DOOLIES, CAMEL TRUNKS, PETRAINS, KAJAWAHS, AND CHARJAMAHHS.															
Umballah	6	12	79	530	..	103	17	35	
Kusowles	18	736	
Jullunder	12	..	8	68	30	7	131	
Ferozepore	11	73	
Mooltan	27	..	805	307	..	18	305	405	47	1704	
Lahore	176	..	30	138	30	121	36	62	82	82	938	
Sealkote	80	9	24	7	..	280	
Rawal Pindes	8	25	..	29	113	323	286	241	1000	
Peshawar	870	300	5	97	1638	
Total	..	80	8	100	189	41	753	1986	878	433	655	630	496	6104	
													Grand Total	106688	

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Fort William,
The 1st December 1860.

W. B. THOMSON,
Commissary General.

No. 937

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the sums disbursed in the Barrack Department, under the Control of the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, during the Year 1859-60.

STATIONS.													Total.	Grand Total.
	1859 May.	1859 June.	1859 July.	1859 Augt.	1859 Sept.	1859 Oct.	1859 Nov.	1859 Dec.	1860 Jan.	1860 Feb.	1860 March.	1860 April.		
LIME, CHARCOAL, GHURRAHS, &c., &c.														
Umballah	28	48	55	43	40	59	41	44	30	32	181	78	610	
Kusowlee	747	920	604	603	480	276	870	292	276	271	278	986	5241	
Jullunder	124	128	154	121	201	115	324	125	122	20	42	87	1471	
Ferozepore	200	235	190	159	164	185	175	173	125	124	189	90	1066	
Mooltan	140	136	122	121	167	153	185	179	181	154	81	214	1839	
Lahore	1037	1171	905	956	713	804	890	847	920	1009	957	730	11191	
Sealkote	302	448	402	431	452	433	454	414	300	248	229	312	4656	
Rawal Pindas	97	140	294	352	163	900	96	150	207	160	165	291	2246	
Peshawur	770	857	746	676	700	540	673	791	773	787	647	334	6104	
Total	8445	8490	8018	8181	8112	8888	8610	8977	8930	8618	8583	8302	...	37318
TATTIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.														
Umballah	852	2070	1810	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4138	
Kusowlee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jullunder	1836	1442	1730	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4810	
Ferozepore	1340	1237	3041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6849	
Mooltan	1692	1122	1159	1160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6114	
Lahore	1682	7160	2801	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12724	
Sealkote	..	1082	3018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4702	
Rawal Pindas	22	75	4171	1477	..	21	..	..	30	..	..	..	5781	
Peshawur	..	9343	4744	928	1131	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16161	
Total	4031	23090	21217	7655	2281	26	..	..	30	..	..	..	59838	
PUNKAH ESTABLISHMENT.														
Umballah	..	3118	2256	1183	1146	1727	..	..	..	..	..	..	9178	
Kusowlee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jullunder	1915	1548	1526	1527	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6184	
Ferozepore	1400	1411	1617	1621	1630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8023	
Mooltan	..	117	165	88	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	
Lahore	4337	4334	4587	4603	4544	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	23170	
Sealkote	..	457	429	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1080	
Rawal Pindas	..	307	3362	3108	3819	5731	8	..	..	..	..	..	18920	
Peshawur	..	329	7604	7080	7531	7571	..	..	..	..	..	..	33736	
Total	5162	14854	20436	21268	21000	17161	8	..	..	..	..	..	180810	
CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.														
Umballah	267	329	270	230	2-0	279	240	279	270	271	278	285	8377	
Kusowlee	3	61	640	546	539	673	645	214	180	880	987	277	5154	
Jullunder	140	120	119	142	121	127	122	125	180	87	65	106	1451	
Ferozepore	144	115	290	101	195	165	110	190	180	180	187	2137		
Mooltan	128	179	200	263	280	280	282	280	283	210	227	244	2840	
Lahore	310	501	408	880	521	608	444	430	513	570	480	424	6053	
Sealkote	270	160	30	318	308	318	210	212	189	180	207	2518		
Rawal Pindas	181	315	832	312	284	484	225	280	318	186	164	232	3306	
Peshawur	873	1039	1117	1212	1061	937	1020	784	903	897	1004	884	11956	
Total	2730	3312	3314	3124	3584	3602	3243	2807	3096	3287	2930	2795	...	38780
													255680	

W. B. THOMSON,
Commissary General.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Fort William,
The 1st December 1860.

No. 99.

The following Contract has been concluded in the Presidency Division Commissariat Department:-

3,000 lbs. English or Irish-cured Pork, Per Barrel of 200 lbs., at Rupees ... 55 0 0
 Ditto Ditto Ditto, Per Tiersce of 318 lbs., " " " 75 0 0

W. B. THOMSON,
Commissary General.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum, delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

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Government of Bengal.

City Improvements : the opening out of new Thoroughfares in the vicinity of Jaun Bazar.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners,—(dated the 2nd July 1860.)

SIR,—IN examining the Plan sent up with your letter No. 3215, dated the 14th ultimo, regarding a proposed new Street between Dhurrumtollah and Jaun Bazar Streets, and a widening of that one of the several Jaun Bazar Lanes which will form a continuation of it, the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested, as will be seen from my letter No. 3482, of this day's date, a widening of Madge's Lane, running into Sudder Street. This gives rise to the further suggestion of widening the portion of Sudder Street lying between Madge's Lane and the Chowinghee Road; an improvement which would increase the value of the intended new line of widened Street between Sudder Street and Dhurrumtollah.

2. The widening of Sudder Street, however, would have the intrinsic advantage of giving a good entrance to the Small Cause Court from that Street, and thus would enable Government to make the empty space between the Small Cause Court and the Chowinghee Road available either for another Public Office or for a Public Institution, such perhaps as the Dalhousie Institute, or a Theatre, or any other Building required by the public; or else for sale as private building ground; and this without inconvenience to the Small Cause Court.

3. It is to be feared, that Sudder Street could not be sufficiently enlarged without destroying the corner House between it and the Compound of

the Small Cause Court. But perhaps the acquisition for useful purposes of the Western half of that Compound might enable Government to defray this part of the expense, and to make over as much of the ground attached to the corner House as would be necessary for widening Sudder Street.

4. The square thus made between Sudder Street on the one side, and the Jinjeree Talao and St. Paul's School on the other, having in it only Public Buildings, and being open to the Esplanade, would be both ornamental and healthy.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioners will take this plan into their consideration, and let him know their opinion of it; and that they will at the same time be so good as to supply a rough calculation of the financial results, in respect both to Government and to the Municipality.

From R D. TURNBULL, Esq., Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, to A R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 18th July 1860.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor by direction of the Municipal Commissioners, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's letters, having reference to the proposed opening of a new, and the widening of some existing thoroughfares between Dhurrumtollah and Sudder Streets, and conveying the sanction of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor for carrying out the former at an outlay of Rupees 20,000 from the Municipal Funds.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe, that the Surveyor to the Commissioners has received orders to set to work at once for carrying out the much-required improvement, and the Commissioners are in hopes that the new thoroughfare will be open to the public by the end of the current year.

3. The Commissioners fully concur in the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the advantages that would result from widening Jaun Bazar, 2nd Lane, and Madge's Lane, to an extent which would render them of an uniform width with the new thoroughfare from Dhurrumtollah to Jaun

Bazar Street. Independent of the increased ventilation of a densely-populated part of the Town, the widening of the Lanes will convert them into regular thoroughfares, and thus be the means of relieving the crowded traffic which at present is forced through Free School Street from Dhurrumtollah to Sudder Street. The widening of the Lanes in question will moreover necessitate the removal of a number of Huts closely huddled together in that locality, and thereby afford building sites for Houses, the rent of which will come within the reach of the middle classes, and therefore in itself prove of great benefit to the residents of this Town. The Commissioners are of opinion that, for this latter consideration alone, the outlay the contemplated improvement will involve upon the Municipal Funds would be perfectly justifiable.

4. With reference, however, to the proposed entrance to the Small Cause Court from Sudder Street, it appears to the Commissioners, that it would be desirable to widen Madge's Lane beyond the thirty-six feet, as such can be effected at present at a small outlay, there being no pucca Buildings on the Western side of the Lane. A width of forty feet would be a decided advantage, considering that Madge's Lane would form the great avenue leading from Lindsay Street to the Small Cause Court. The new thoroughfare to be opened between Dhurrumtollah and Jaun Bazar Street is, as already stated, to be thirty-six feet wide. To widen Jaun Bazar Lane leading from Jaun Bazar to Madge's Lane, so as to form one continuous thoroughfare of the same width, and to widen the latter Lane to an extent of forty feet will involve the following expens^e, viz:—

Cost of 1 Boegah, 9 Cottahs, and 3 Chittacks of ground in Jaun Bazar Lane, ab. in Jaun Bazar Lane, ab.,	Rs. 500	Rs. 14,500	12	3
Cost of ground in Madge's Lane, 4 Cottahs, at .. "	400	"	1,600	0
Cost of a boundary wall ..		"	400	0
				0
Total, ..	Rs. 16,500	12	3	

a sum which the Commissioners are of opinion is a mere trifle in comparison with the advantages which the outlay would secure, and they hope His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will authorise them to carry into effect so desirable an improvement.

5. The only difficulty which will be in the way is, that, in widening Madge's Lane, it will be necessary to take a small portion of a Garden belonging to the family of the late Mr. Chisholm, (the value of which is included in the above Estimate.) Under the Will of the Testator no landed property whatever can be sold by the Executors, but as the ground is required for public purposes, the Commissioners are of opinion that the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 might be enforced for the above purpose. The Garden yields but a small return to the family, and considering the enormous demand which exists for building sites whereon to erect Public Edifices, which would prove both useful and ornamental, the Commissioners believe that the sale of the whole Garden, notwithstanding the Testator's Will, might be enforced under the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of Act XIV. of 1856, and of Act VI. of 1857.

6. The widening of Sudder Street from Chowringhee Road to Madge's Lane was under consideration for several months past. A personal inspection of the Street convinced the Commissioners that the space of ground intervening between the Public Street and the premises of the Small Cause Court is an encroachment upon the Public Road. From enquiries, however, it appears that the recorded owner of the identical ground has a right to it by way of prescription, and therefore the legal measures which were intended to be taken for clearing the locality from its filthy inhabitants would have proved a failure. That the existence of Huts and their inmates on that part

of the Road is a positive nuisance, is proved by the records of the Police, the people living there having several times been fined for the noise they created, and the indecencies committed in the Public Street.

7. The extent of ground thus usurped, but without the least doubt originally belonging to the Town, comprises twenty-one and a half Cottahs, and may be valued at Rupees 400 per Cottah. Though only a portion of it would be required to effect the widening of Sudder Street, it would be advisable to secure the whole, as the spare ground above what is wanted for the Road might be added to the Compound of the Small Cause Court, and thereby attain additional value. The purchase of the strip might be effected by private contract, but should there be any difficulty of coming to a friendly arrangement, or the Title prove defective, the provisions of Act XIV. and of Act VI. of 1857 can easily be enforced.

8. It is however obvious that, in order to effect the two objects, viz. of improving the thoroughfares, and providing a good and convenient entrance to the Small Cause Court from Sudder Street, the width of the Street ought to be not less than fifty feet. To carry out such improvement, it would be absolutely necessary, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor observes, to pull down the corner House between Sudder Street and the Small Cause Court Compound, and this course will involve the following expense:—

Estimated value of the corner House and of the ground on which it stands, viz.:—

15 Cottahs and 1 Chittack ..	Rs. 86,000	0	0
loss			
Proceeds of sale of old materials. ..	"	8,000	0
			0
	Rs. 86,000	0	0

9. Of the space thus cleared, and of the tenanted land mentioned in paragraph 7, fifteen Cottahs and two Chittacks of ground would be required for the widening of the Street, and for such the Municipal Funds would be chargeable at the actual cost of the ground itself. No greater proportion could be debited to that account, because, in addition to the price of the land, the Commissioners will have to defray the expense of making the Road for the additional width, which may be estimated at Rupees 1,200.

10. The respective cost to Government and the Town, by carrying out the proposed improvement, would therefore be as follows:—

Value of the three-storied House No. 18, Chowringhee Road, including fifteen Cottahs and one Chittack of ground whereon it stands ..	Rs. 86,000	0	0
Value of the tenanted ground along the North of Sudder Street, twenty-one Cottahs and a half, at 400 Rupees per Cottah ..		8,600	0
			0
	Rs. 94,600	0	0

Duty.			
Sale proceeds of old materials of the House ..	Rs. 8,000		
Cost of land required for widening the Street, fifteen Cottahs and two Chittacks, to be paid for by the Commissioners ..		7,600	
			0
	10,600	0	0
Cost to Government ..		Rs. 34,000	0

11. For this sum of Rupees 34,000 Government would obtain sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks of spare ground, which would be added to the Small Cause Court Compound, and by effecting an entrance to the Court from Sudder Street would thus be rendered available as a building ground. From the fact of its having Chowringhee Road as its frontage, and being suitable for the erection of any Public Building, the value of the additional ground obtained may safely be estimated at 400 Rupees per Cottah, being equivalent to 9,670 Rupees, so that the ultimate cost to Government of effecting the contemplated improvement would be only Rupees 24,120.

12. But in order to appreciate correctly the real merits of the project, it must not be judged by the mere cost it at first will entail, but by the further advantages which it will secure to Government. The large Compound of the Small Cause Court, which at present may be considered so much waste ground, would thus be rendered available as a building site for a Public Building of the largest size, and thereby prevent any attempt of encroaching upon the Maidan. The spare ground will, after giving to the Small Cause Court, fifty feet of space from the present Portico towards the West, amount to five Beegahs, sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks, which, in fact, is sufficient for the erection of two large Buildings, with all the requisite Out-offices, and which, if sold, would at this moment, when building sites along the Chowringhee Road are not procurable, realize Rupees 600 per Cottah, being very nearly Rupees 70,000.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, —(dated the 13th August 1860)

SIR.—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th ultimo, and to inform you in reply, that so much of the project therein submitted as relates to the widening of the portion of Sudder Street lying between Madge's Lane and the Chowringhee Road has been referred to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

2. In the mean time the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection to the immediate commencement of the Works connected with the proposed widening of Jaun Bazar, 2nd Lane, and Madge's Lane, so as to render them of an uniform width with the new thoroughfare, the construction of which has already been approved. The disbursement from the Municipal Funds of Rupees 16,593-12-3, being the estimated cost of the proposed improvements, is accordingly sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. If necessary, the usual Declaration will be made by the Government for the acquisition of the land required, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, —(dated the 13th August 1860.)

SIR.—I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, relative to the introduction of certain improvements in a crowded part of this City.

2. The scheme to which the Lieutenant-Governor would draw attention suggested itself upon a consideration of a report from Dr. Booth, the Secretary and Assistant Surgeon to the Calcutta Native Hospital, in which were detailed the serious evils arising from the very crowded and obnoxious state of certain localities in Jaun Bazar Street, which, upon the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town, it is proposed to remedy by the enforcement of Section XXIII. of Act XIV. of 1856, for the purpose of opening out new thoroughfares in the localities referred to, and of thus ensuring more free ventilation and greater cleanliness in that over-crowded part of the City.

3. By a reference to the Plan which accompanies this letter, the requirements which the Lieutenant-Governor has enunciated will be better understood. It is proposed, in the first place to open out a new Street from Jaun Bazar to Dhurrumtollah, of an equal width throughout of thirty-six feet. This Ses-

tion of the Street, marked A. in the Plan, is estimated to cost about Rupees 20,000, and under the authority vested in him by the Act in question, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the outlay, which the Commissioners are prepared to disburse. It has, however, been also arranged that this line of thoroughfare should be continued, and by an expenditure of Rupees 16,593-12-3 more, chargeable also to the Municipal Funds, which the Lieutenant-Governor has further authorized, a Street, two-fifths of a mile in length, and of nearly equal width throughout, will run from North to South, from Dhurrumtollah through Madge's Lane to Sudder Street, securing a great benefit to the health, the traffic, and safety of that part of the Town.

4. It was in connection with these alterations, which are now in course of being carried out, that the suggestion presented itself to the Lieutenant-Governor which he would beg to submit to the favorable consideration of the Government of India. It is proposed that that portion of Sudder Street which lies between Madge's Lane and Chowringhee Road should be widened to the extent of fifty feet, and that a good and convenient entrance to the Small Cause Court should be secured from Sudder Street, thus enabling Government to make the empty space between the Small Cause Court and Chowringhee Road available either for one or two Public Offices, or for a great Public Institution; or else for sale as private building ground.

5. It will be seen from the letter of the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, dated the 18th July last, that to carry out the proposed improvement, it will be necessary to obtain the whole of the tenanted ground along the South of Sudder Street, from Chowringhee Road to the Eastern boundary of the Small Cause Court's Compound, measuring twenty-one and a half Cottahs; besides of course pulling down the corner House between Sudder Street and the Chowringhee Road, which is the cause of the narrowness of the entrance into Sudder Street. The estimated value of the lands, and of the House in question, is Rupees 11,600, from which, after deducting the sum of Rupees 3,000 as the probable amount of the sale proceeds of the old materials of the House, there would remain a balance of Rupees 41,600, as the amount actually required, (without reference to the expense of Road materials, &c.) for carrying out the improvement under consideration. It is shewn by the Municipal Commissioners that the portion of this sum chargeable to the Municipal Funds is Rupees 7,600, being the estimated value of the land which is actually required for the widening of Sudder Street. The remaining sum, viz. Rupees 34,000, must be found by Government, which will become the owner of all the rest of the purchased land. As a return for this outlay, it is shewn that Government would obtain possession of sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks of spare ground, the value of which, with reference to its advantageous position, is estimated at Rupees 9,870; so that the ultimate cost to Government of the contemplated improvement would be only Rupees 24,130.

6. For this sum, after providing for the Small Cause Court an entrance out of Sudder Street, the large vacant portion of the Compound of the Small Cause Court, which at present may be considered as so much waste ground, would become available as a building site, to the extent, with the contemplated addition, of five Beegahs, sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks; and this it is estimated, if sold, would at the present moment, when building sites along the Chowringhee Road are not procurable, realize Rupees 600 per Cottah, being nearly Rupees 70,000. The project thus recommends itself as one which, in a financial point of view, will undoubtedly result in profit to Government, in whatever way it may be thought most advisable to dispose of the newly-created building site. The size and position of the site make it

admirably adapted for any large Public Institution. This plan, it may be added, by making available the most advantageous site which Calcutta possesses for a great Building, will solve any difficulties which may exist as regards an unobjectionable position for the Dalhousie Institute.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the proposition generally will meet with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

From W. GAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to RIVERS THOMSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 14th November 1860.)

Sir,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th of August, relating to an improvement which is about to be made by the Municipal Commissioners in a crowded part of Calcutta by opening out a thoroughfare from Dhurruntollah to Sudder Street, and submitting, for favorable consideration, the further suggestion of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor for widening a portion of Sudder Street, one object of this latter measure being to afford a good entrance to the Small Cause Court out of that Street, whereby the Government will be enabled to make the empty space between the Small Cause Court and the Chowinghee Road available for another Public Office, or for any other useful object.

2. It is proposed with this view to buy the whole of the tenanted ground along the South of Sudder Street from Chowinghee Road to the Eastern boundary of the Small Cause Court Compound, including the corner House between Sudder Street and the Compound of the Small Cause Court. The estimated value of the tenanted ground and the House in question is Rupees 44,600, from which Rupees 3,000, it is stated, may be deducted as the value of the materials of the House, leaving a balance of Rupees 41,600 as the amount actually required. Of this sum, Rupees 7,800 is stated to be all that will be fairly chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the portion of the land required for widening Sudder Street; and the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that the Government should incur the remaining expense, viz. Rupees 34,000, becoming the owner of the rest of the purchased land amounting to sixteen Cottahs and nine Chittacks of the estimated value of Rupees 9,870, thus making the actual cost to Government of effecting the contemplated improvement, Rupees 24,130. The Commissioners point out that the disbursement of this sum will render the large Compound of the Small Cause Court, which at present, they say, may be regarded as so much waste ground, available as a building site, and they state that it will be sufficient for the erection of two large Buildings, with all the requisite Out-offices, and would, at this moment, if sold, bring very nearly Rupees 70,000. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses his own opinion that "the project recommends itself as one which, in a financial point of view, will undoubtedly result in profit to Government, in whatever way it may be thought most advisable to dispose of the newly-created building site."

3. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council regards the whole scheme as an excellent one both on sanitary as well as other grounds, as he is pleased to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect to it. I am desired to request that no steps may be taken towards the appropriation of the property to be purchased, or of any portion of the ground now belonging to Government, which adjoins it, without reference to the Government of India.

Government of Bengal.

Correspondence on the state of the Furreedpore District.

From L. R. TARRANTHAM, Esq., Magistrate of Furreedpore, to the Commissioner of Circuit, 15th Division, Dacca,— (dated the 5th November 1860.)

Sir,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, requesting a further report on the subject of the state of the District in connection with the Indigo question.

2. In continuation then of my letter dated the 22nd ultimo, I have to report that the number of petitions daily filed by Ryots against Planters and Factory Servants has not decreased. It has, I think, rather increased; but since the date of my last report they have principally come from the Cossimpore quarter, Mr Smith's Concern.

3. The character of the petitions continues the same. They for the most part contain no complaint of any oppression as yet committed, but express the Petitioners' apprehension that they will be seized and compelled to enter into engagements to cultivate.

4. That as far as regards Mr. Smith's Concern, these apprehensions are without good foundation, I have little doubt, as that Gentleman has assured me that he had without any difficulty completed the whole of his advances for the ensuing season by about the 10th of September, and up to and even beyond that time he had experienced no kind of opposition. As I before reported to you, his Concern was the last to be affected by the general movement; but when it once began there, it spread with great rapidity.

5. Within the last few days, a serious act of violence has been reported to me, as having been committed by a number of Ryots of Villages in the Belgathee Thannah, whd, it is said, attacked and plundered the house of a Factory Servant of Mr. Battersby's Factory at Sudderdee. I have directed the Darogah to proceed to the spot in person, and to institute a careful investigation of the case.

6. In other parts of Mr. Battersby's Concern, especially at Modhookhally, the people are said to be turbulently disposed, and Mr. Pinto, the Manager of the Modhookhally Factory, has reported to me that the Factory Cowherd has been severely beaten by the Villagers. The Darogah of Bhooshnah has been in that quarter lately, and he reports that he has left the Thannah Jemadar to keep the peace.

7. There is an improvement in one part of the District, viz. about Sculpore and Goalbarie, where Mr. Bell's Concern extends. Since my visit to that quarter, no further violence has been reported against any party, and no petitions have been made by Ryots. I hear that many of the latter are now voluntarily conceding a portion of their lands and labor to the cultivation of Indigo.

8. At present, my hands are full of business in the Sudder Station, but I propose, as soon as I can get away for a few days, to make a little tour in that part of the District where the people seem most inclined to violence. This will, in due course, be reported to you.

From W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Furredpore,—(dated the 15th November 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement dated the 6th instant, submitting a copy of a further report on the state of your District in connection with the excitement on the Indigo question, and in reply to communicate to you the following observations and orders.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the report contained in the 5th paragraph, of a serious act of violence having been committed by a number of Ryots in the Belgatchee Thannah, by attacking and plundering the house of a Factory Servant, whilst the offenders are not yet apprehended, and no Magisterial Officer is available to proceed to the spot, to be unsatisfactory. In the present temper of the Ryots in some quarters it is of the first importance to punish promptly the first outrage of this nature.

3. The case of the reported severe beating of a Factory Cowherd, in another quarter, with no report of the apprehension of the offenders, is also unsatisfactory.

4. With a view to afford you additional Magisterial aid for the prompt investigation and disposal of such cases, another Deputy Magistrate (Moulvi Ghulam Hossein,) exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, has been appointed to Furredpore, and directed to proceed to join his appointment without delay. It has been notified by Telegraph that this Officer will leave for Furredpore on Sunday next.

This Officer can be deputed by you to any place where a turbulent disposition manifests itself.

From L. R. TOTTERHAW, Esq., Magistrate of Furredpore, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 17th November 1860.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, and with reference to paragraph 2, to inform you that the Darogah has completed his investigation into the case of plunder of a Factory Servant's house, and has sent in three of the Defendants. The remainder he has not yet succeeded in apprehending. The witnesses have not yet reached my Court.

2. Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, I have to inform you that the case of assaulting a Factory Cowherd and severely beating him is identical with the case mentioned in my report dated the 12th instant, as having been before me as a charge of forcible rescue of Cattle on their way to the Pound. There was no evidence as to severe beating of the complainant.

From H. BELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Furredpore,—(dated the 24th November 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th instant, reporting that the Darogah has completed his investigation into the case of plunder of a Factory Servant's house, noticed in one of your previous reports, and that he has sent in three of the Defendants, the remainder not having been as yet apprehended.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor considers it so important to

check at the very outset any disposition to maltreat Factory Servants, that he authorizes you to offer a suitable reward, not exceeding Rupees, 200, for information leading to the arrest of the other Defendants provided the case turns out, upon the trial of the three Defendants who have been sent in, to be such, in your opinion, as to warrant such a measure.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it is very desirable just now to show that the Executive Department will spare no exertions to protect Factory Servants and others, who, by reason of their connexion with Factories, may be unpopular with the Ryots, from all unlawful violence, and to punish those who may be guilty of any such violence.

Government of Bengal.

Communication with Darjeeling.

From W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to W. H. SMOULT, Esq.,—(dated the 21st November 1860.)

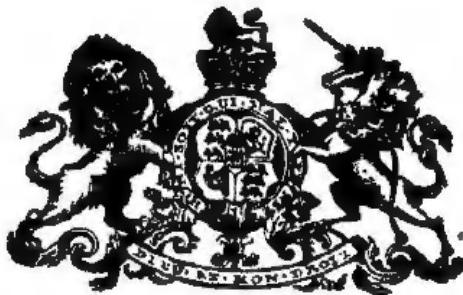
SIR,—The Memorandum submitted with your letter of the 24th September last has been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, who has communicated with the Magistrate of Maldah on the subject; and I have now the honor to communicate to you the steps which have been taken to give effect to your suggestions.

2. When the Railway was opened to Rajmahal, a Steam Ferry Boat was placed upon the River for the convenience of persons travelling from Calcutta to Darjeeling and the North-Eastern Districts of Bengal. At the Ferry Ghât on the Maldah side of the River an Accommodation Hut is in course of construction, and until its completion, Travellers can avail themselves of a Tent furnished with bed, table, chairs, &c., which has been placed there for the convenience of the public by the Magistrate of Maldah.

3. To avoid the additional four miles, which Passengers to Dinagepore and Darjeeling had to make in order to reach the Dâk Bungalow at the English Bazar of Maldah, a short cut will be made from the main Road direct to the Nemassaria Ghât, to which place the Dâk Bungalow will be removed.

4. At Dowlutpore, a Town distant about thirty miles from Maldah and about forty miles from Dinagepore, a Dâk Bungalow is now being built.

5. Your concluding suggestion refers to the inconvenience to which Travellers are subjected through the non-attendance of Bearers at the regular stages. To remedy this inconvenience you propose that orders should be issued for stationing Chowkedars at the halting stages. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the interference of the Police objectionable, wherever it can be avoided, and as the Post Office Department is not under the Bengal Government, he is unable to issue orders for the better regulation of the Dawks of Travellers, or to take up complaints in this matter. But he will communicate with the Post Master General, and he will be glad to do everything in his power to facilitate the transit of Passengers visiting the Sanatorium of Darjeeling.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act VI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to Public and unreserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 24th day of December 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of September 1860:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 7979.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Chyton Nugger; recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing; sudder jumma, rupees 541-5-1.

No. 27501.—Talook Adum Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Baneah Chong; recorded proprietors, Sheik Latoo and others; sudder jumma, rupees 683-15-2.

No. 27502.—Talook Assadoo Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Baneah Chong; recorded proprietor, Krishno Charn Das; sudder jumma, rupees 712-3-0.

No. 40981.—Talook Chyton Chund, Pergunnah Chyton Nugger; recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing; sudder jumma, rupees 892-10-3.

No. 54721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazeer, Hissah Syud Mahomed Bat'er, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Nobe Kisto Mojooddar and others; sudder jumma, rupees 3,161-0-4.

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Moden Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Rambullab Deb and others; sudder jumma, rupees 2,784-3-2.

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kaem Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others; sudder jumma, rupees 1,966-14-11.

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Amul Ally, Hissah Syud Kolin Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others; sudder jumma, rupees 715-12-10.

SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP, }
The 24th November 1860. }

G. G. BALFOUR,
Collector.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 8th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 12th of February next :—

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst.

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Amherst in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. A Port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of two annas per every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

II. When any vessel enters the said Port, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipped and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

III. Provided that when any vessel having left the said Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay the Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the

and the local Government shall date, pursuant to Section XLII of Act XXII of 1855, declare, by Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act ; and from and after the

No Port-due to be levied except under Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2380.

Port William, the 7th December 1860.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED THE 24th OCTOBER 1860.

Notification.—The under-mentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants on this Establishment have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Covenanted.

Mr. H. E. Perkins.
" E. E. Woodcock.
" C. W. Moore.
" C. J. Daniell.
" C. B. Trevor.
" W. Lane.
" J. C. Dodgson.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. F. E. Hall.

The under-mentioned have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Mr. G. L. Martin, 6 months, S. C.

Mr. P. C. Turnbull, 6 months, S. C.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. C. B. Douglas, 6 months, S. C.

No. 2381.

The 8th December 1860.

The Reverend John A. Stamper, B. A., appointed an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 3rd instant, per Ship *Agamemnon*.

2. Mr. Stamper's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 2382.

The 11th December 1860.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. W. Walter has been permitted to resign his appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, in the Andamans.

No. 2387.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels, *bond fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz. :—

Head Clerk of the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Mofussil Police, Madras.

W. GRAY,
Socy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 5.

Patna, the 28th November 1860.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held a Public Durbar this day for the reception of the Principal Native Gentlemen of the Behar Districts.

The Native Gentlemen and the Civil and Military Officers of Patna and the neighbourhood having assembled, the Viceroy and Governor General entered the Durbar under a Royal Salute.

All the Native Gentlemen present were introduced to the Viceroy and Governor General in the order of their precedence, and after presenting the customary offerings received the usual Khilluts.

When bestowing the Khilluts, His Excellency briefly addressed some of the Native Gentlemen :—

To Rajah Bhoop Singh Bahadoor His Excellency stated that his Memorial had been received and laid before the Governor General, who had complied with its prayer, so far as to direct that the Title which had for so many years been recognized in the Rajah's family should be continued to his son, and that two-thirds of the Pension now enjoyed by the Rajah should be assigned to his children.

To the Maharajah of Bettiah the Governor General observed, that he was glad to hear from the Commissioner of the interest taken by the Maharajah in the advancement of Education among his Tenants.

To the Maharajah of Hutwa His Excellency expressed the pleasure with which he had heard from the Commissioner of the attention successfully bestowed by the Maharajah on the management of his Estates, and of his exertions in promoting Education.

To the Maharajah of Deomoongash the Governor General remarked that, on the last occasion of His Excellency meeting him, the Maharajah had represented some difficulty which had arisen in carrying out the intention of Government to confer on him an Estate as a reward for his Services. His Excellency trusted that this difficulty had been overcome to the Maharajah's satisfaction.

To Rajah Jye Mungul Sing Bahadoor the Governor General observed, that he had been gratified to learn from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, that the Rajah, since his return from his interview with the Governor General in Calcutta last year, had continued to manifest zeal in the service of Government, and His Excellency desired especially to express his acknowledgment of the assistance spontaneously rendered by the Rajah to the Commissioner in the introduction of the Income Tax.

After the concluding ceremonies, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General left the Durbar under a Royal Salute, and the assembly broke up.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

A. R. YOUNG,
*Offg. Socy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.*

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

No. 18.

Ghazzeppore, the 3rd December 1860.

Ressaldar Esree Pursad, Sirdar Bahadoor of the Bhopawur Contingent, is appointed Ressaldar Major of the 3rd Regiment Central India Horse, from the 2nd ultimo.

No. 28.

The appointment of Lieutenant G. F. Birdwood, of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry, in General Order No. 5411, dated 13th ultimo, to be Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, is cancelled.

No. 38.

Banaras, the 5th December 1860.
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to confer the Title of "Rao Bahadoor" on Mooshee Guneshee Lall, of Duttiah, in consideration of services rendered by him to the British Government.

No. 43.

The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain E. Thompson of his appointment of Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent, Political Assistant and Second in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and to place his services at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

No. 44.

Lieutenant C. L. R. Glasford, appointed Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Godavary Districts in General Order by the Governor General No. 5585, dated 16th ultimo, received charge of the Talooks ceded to the British Government from the Officers of His Highness the Nizam's Government, on the 6th instant.

No. 52.

The 7th December 1860.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to invest Pundit Kulta Pershad, Assistant Superintendent of Nagode, with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL. of Act X. of 1859.

No. 54.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain Henry Hopkinson, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commissioner of Assam and Governor General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier, vice Colonel Francis Jenkins, who is relieved of Civil employ.

Colonel Jenkins has passed through a service of more than fifty years, and during twenty-six of these he has held the post of Commissioner of Assam and Governor General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier. He has discharged the duties of this post with advantage to the Country and with great credit to himself. He has received on several occasions the approval of six successive Governors General.

But His Excellency is of opinion that Colonel Jenkins's service has exceeded the term after which it is desirable, in the interests of the State, that an Officer's employment on active Civil or Political duties in India should cease.

Also His Excellency considers that, though Colonel Jenkins's case does not come within the letter of the Rule which limits the period of the service of Civil Servants, and which prescribes that, after thirty-five years' service, no Civil Servant shall be permitted to retain an Office which he has held for five years or upwards, yet that this Rule cannot be fairly applied to those who are exclusively of the Civil Service, unless its spirit be extended to cases such as that of Colonel Jenkins.

For these reasons Colonel Jenkins is relieved of Civil employ.

The Governor General desires that it be recorded that Colonel Jenkins quits his post with all honor, and that he carries with him the acknowledgement by the Government of India of the services which he has rendered to it.

No. 55.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Major A. Fytche, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, vice Captain H. Hopkinson.

A. R. YOUNG,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

Camp Benares, the 6th December 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General directs that the following letters be published.

His Excellency concurs in, and confirms the praise given by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to the Inhabitants of the Loyal City of Benares, and desires to notify his high appreciation of the spirit in which the chief Members of the Community have promptly and spontaneously given their aid to the Government in the Assessment of the Income Tax.

A. R. YOUNG,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 25 of 1860.

From F. B. GUBBINS, Esq., c. b.,
Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares,

To G. COOPER, Esq., c. b.,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.,

Nynee Tal.

Dated Benares, 18th September 1860.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that a Deputation of about one hundred persons, representing the most wealthy and respectable classes of the City of Benares, headed by the Gentlemen whose names are entered in the margin, have this morning waited upon the Collector and myself to express

Rajah De Narayan Singh of Syudpore Bhittew.
Baboo Futtich Narain Dass.
" Hurnuk Chund.
" Goran Dass Mittra.
Rai Narain Dass.
Baboo Harsukhur Pershad Singh.
Rai Kadon Dass.
Mooshoo Choorree Dass.
Boone Lall.
Baboo Jumna Dass.
" Domna Dass.
Pundit Ram Banerjee.
Baboo Dulce Pershad.
" Brjnitun Dass.
" Davie Singh.
Lachmee Chund Munnoram.
Tilaksee Unmara.
Gunesh Dass Krishnajee.
Gopaul Rao Balkishen.
Bheekhun Chund Uoop Chund.
Bhuramal Jee Krishen Dass.
Peekl Ram Kasheram.
Udy Ram Choorree Dass.
Goonker Mull Ghuman Dass.
Hanshaher Mull Ram Chund.

These items appear
through their
representatives.

their entire concurrence with the views of Government in the necessity of the imposition of the Income Tax. These Gentlemen also voluntarily presented the Collector with their several Schedules of Property.

2. As the movement has been a perfectly voluntary one, and the Schedules have been entered previous to the appointment of any Assessors, or to the issue of any Notices, I would respectfully solicit the recognition by Government of the loyalty displayed by the inhabitants of this City, in their spontaneous acceptance of a measure which must necessarily be a distasteful one.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) F. B. GUBBINS,
Commissioner.

No. 65A.

From G. COOPER, Esq., c. b.,
Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.,

To F. B. GUBBINS, Esq., c. b.,
Commr. of the 5th or Benares Division.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th October 1860.

REVENUE.
(Income Tax.)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 25, dated the 18th ultimo, announcing the ready acceptance of the Income Tax by the principal Inhabitants of Benares.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the fact reported is a most gratifying and convincing proof of the loyalty, the good will and excellent spirit of the principal Residents of that City; and I am to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of expressing to the Heads of the Deputation which waited upon you, and through them to the Inhabitants generally, the very great satisfaction with which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor views their prompt and honorable acquiescence in an equitable and necessary, though

No. 285.

Fort William, the 11th December 1860.

Appointment.—Mr. A. G. Grant is appointed a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department, and posted to the Upper Assam Division.

No. 286.

Promotion.—Lieutenant T. C. Manderson, of the Bengal Engineers, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Allahabad Division, is promoted to the Grade of Assistant Engineer of the Second Class.

No. 287.

Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. C. Sylk, 3rd Class Sub-Engineer, Nuggur District, preparatory to his applying for six months' leave to Europe on private affairs.

No. 288.

Promotion.—Assistant Overseer M. R. Molynaux, of the Peshawur Division, is promoted to the Grade of Overseer.

A. G. GOODWYN, Major,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 289.

Fort William, the 1st December 1860.

Notification.—The Superintendency of Hill Roads in the vicinity of Simla will cease to be in Executive Engineer's Division, and is made a charge for an Assistant Engineer from this date.

Appointment.—Captain G. A. F. Houchein, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, Owingent Superintendent of Hill Roads, is appointed Superintendent from this date.

C. H. DICKENS Captain,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 6609.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 4th December 1860.*—Mr. C. W. Carleton to be an Assessor and Deputy Collector, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in Champa-

paran.

The 6th December 1860.—Mr. A. W. Cosserat to be Assistant Commissioner in the Southal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Meik to be a Sub-Assistant Commissioner in the Southal Pergunnahs from the 20th ultimo.

The following Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector are promoted, viz. —

To the 2nd Class.

Mr. B. R. Perry ... Purneah. 4
" J. R. B. Rose ... Hooghly. 4
Baboo Iswar Chunder Ghosal ... Nuddea. 1

To the 3rd Class.

Baboo Prankissen Roy ... Survey Dept. 1
Mr. W. C. Ostley ... Shahabad. 1
Moulavy Salamuzzullah Khan ... Behar. 1
Mr. J. Johnson ... Beerbboom. 4

To the 4th Class.

Mr. T. Tweedie ... Jessore. 3
Moudary Wahiduddin Nubbee ... Nuddea. 3
Moulavi Ali Ahmad Khan ... Jezzore. 3
Mr. H. Webb ... Railway Dept. 1

To the 5th Class.

Baboo Prankissen Roy ... Survey Dept. 1

The 7th December 1860.—Mr. C. Boulnois to officiate as First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

The following Gentlemen to officiate as Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. of 1813, and Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833; and to exercise respectively the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in the Districts named opposite to each, viz.:—

Mr. H. Stevens, in Moorshedabad. 1

Mr. James Taylor, in Dnagepore. 1

The 8th December 1860.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mukupadhyay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is transferred to Serampore, and will exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in Hooghly.

The 10th December 1860.—Baboo Hurree Churn Ghose to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act V. of 1813, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Nuddea; and to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in that District.

Leave of Absence.—*The 8th December 1860.*—Mr. P. E. Bellow, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing, for three weeks, under Section XII. of the new revised Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th of September last.

Notification.—*The 8th December 1860.*—The appointment of Mr. A. Blandford to be an Assessor and Deputy Collector, under Act XXII. of 1860, in Muliab, notified in the Gazette of the 31st October last, is cancelled.

Baboo Gnanabhiram Burrooh, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Gowalparah, having resumed charge of his Office on the 2nd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 7th instant is cancelled.

W. S. STON-KER,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

No. 5019.

APPENDMENT.—*The 10th December 1860.*—Probationary Assistant Overseer J. Bradshaw is transferred from the 2nd Division of the Grand Trunk Road to the Dnagepore Division.

Leave of Absence.—*The 8th December 1860.*—Mr. Executive Engineer G. W. Vivian, in charge of the Nizamut Buildings at Moorshedabad, for six weeks, on Medical Certificate, under Section V., Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 11th December 1860.—Mr. Assistant Overseer W. T. Mills, attached to the Dnagepore Division, for six months, on Medical Certificate, under Section V., Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, to enable him to proceed to Sea.

Mr. Assistant Supervisor J. Markham, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Section V., Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, commencing from the 1st ultimo.

C. B. YOUNG, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal;
in the Public Works Dept.

[2650]

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4A.

Camp Deig, the 21st November 1860.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, Mr. Major Henry Court is appointed to be Superintendent General of Police in the Districts under the Government, North-Western Provinces.

No. 2910A.

The 22nd November 1860.

With reference to Section XXII., Act VIII. of 1859, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exempt the following personages from personal appearance in the Civil Courts:—

Division.	District.	Rank and Names of persons exempted.	Residence.	REMARKS.
MEERUT DIVISION.	Seharunpore ...	Rajah Rughbir Singh of Landhaural.	Landhaural.	
	Mozaffernuggur	Nawab Ahmad Ally Khan of Kurnaul	Kurnaul.	
	Allygurh ...	Rajah Teekun Singh Bahadoor of Moorsan	Moorsan.	
		Rajah Gobind Singh Bahadoor of Bindrabun	Bindrabun.	
AGRA DIVISION.	Muttra ...	Rajah Pirthee Singh of Awah	Awah.	
	Agra ...	Rajah Mubundar Singh Bahadoor of Bhudowur	Bah Pinahot.	
	Furrukabad ...	Rajah Bulwan Singh, son of Maha		
	Mynpooree ...	Rajah Chet Singh of Benares	City of Agra.	
ROHILKUND DIVISION.	Etawah ...	Rajah Oodit Singh of Tirwah	Tirwah.	
		Rajah Bhawanee Singh Bahadoor of Mynpooree	Mynpooree.	
		Kour Zore Singh of Purtabnere	Purtabnere.	
		Rajah Jusumut Rao Bahadoor of Lukhna	Lukhna.	
BENARES DIVISION.	Moradabad ...	Rajah Sheornaj Singh of Kasheepoor	Kasheepoor.	
	Benares ...	Rajah Ram Indur Vikrum Sah of Nepal	City of Benares.	
		Rajah Ber Indur Vikrum Sah of Nepal	Ditto.	
		Maha Rajah Issurree Pershad Narain Singh Bahadoor	Ramnuggur	
Mirzapore ...		Shah Zadah Shico Deo Singh of the Punjab	Benares.	
	Ghanzeepore ...	Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor	Ditto.	
		Rajah Kulla Ram Misser	Ditto.	
		Prince Mirza Fyaz Ooddeen as Head of the Benares Branch of the Ex-Royal Family of Dethie	Ditto.	
Goruckpore ...	Mirzapore ...	Rajah Lall Rajendar Singh of Kuntal.	Bejypoor.	
	Ghanzeepore ...	Maha Rajah Mukeshur Balksh Singh Bahadoor of Doonraon	Doonraon.	
		Rajah Mulipal Singh and Lall Mehernder Singh of Bustee	Bansee Khas.	
		Rajah Krishen Kishore Chund of Gopalpoor	Gopalpoor Khas.	
Goruckpore ...		Rajah Oodey Narain Mull of Mojhowlee	Mojbowlee Khas.	
		Rajah Krishen Purtab Bahadoor Sahie of Tumkobee	Tumkobee Khas.	

Division.	District.	Rank and Names of persons exempted.	Residence.	REMARKS.
JABBULPORE DIVISION.	Goruckpore ...	Rajah Roodur Purlah Singh of Onowla Rajah Lall Minlukh Seetta Baksh Bahadoor Singh of Bustee Sirdar Soorul Singh Bahadoor	Onowla Khas. Bustee Khas. Mouzah Doonree, Tuppah Doonree.	
		Rao Muheepat Singh Bahadoor	Mouzah Morwut-tah, Tuppah Doob Khura.	
	Saiger ...	Rajah Bulumut Singh Rao Ram Chund Rao Rao Ununt Rao Rao Bhopal Singh	Patairah. Pithorah. Jevsinghagger. Namonee.	
	Dumoh ...	Rajah Uurbans Rao	Hatrae.	
	Jabbulpore ...	Thakoor Chait Singh Hindoo putt Musst. Raj Komur	Mutimpoor. Belkhera. Soonderpoor.	All these persons having enjoyed the privilege of exemption from per- sonal appearance in the Civil Courts under former orders, will continue to enjoy the same privilege during their lives.
	Seonee ...	Dewan Nujjaf Khan	Seonee.	
	Nursingpoor ...	Rajah Nizam Shah Thakoor Kesree Singh Rao Purtab Singh Rao Dheenj Singh Dewan Pirthee Singh	Chichlee. Kundiye. Oomureea. Behurh. Bumnee.	
	Hoshungabad ...	Rajah Zelim Singh Rajah Urjeon Sing Rajah Durao Singh Rajah Clutter Shah	Futtelpoor. Ditto. Ditto. Sobhappoor.	
JAHAN DIVISION.	Jhanse ...	Rajah Pirthee Paul, Chief of Khanna Dana Rajah Ki-ho Rao, Chief of Goorserai ... Sham Bace, Jagheerdar of Ulges ... Indurjeet, Jagheerdar of Taria	Khanna Dana. Goorserai. Ulges. Taria.	

The exemption is declared to be merely from personal appearance in the Civil Courts and not from jurisdiction of the said Courts.

No. 2953A.

Camp Koombhare, the 23rd November 1860.

Mr. J. C. Robertson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade, is posted to the District of Muttra, in the Agra Division.

No. 2958A.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe, attached to the Artillery at Meerut, is appointed Civil Assistant Surgeon of that Station.

No. 2964A.

Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., in charge of the Mhair Regiment, is appointed Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ajmere.

No. 2972A.

Leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for two months, is granted to Assistant Surgeon G. B. Hadow, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Moradabad, in addition to the leave for thirty days granted to that Officer in Orders of the 4th ultimo, No. 1261.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Tara Chund Pyne, attached to the Charitable Dispensary, will afford

Medical aid to the Military Police and Civil Station of Moradabad, during Mr. Hadow's absence.

No. 2979A.

Camp Bhurjpore, the 21st November 1860.

Lieutenant W. G. Ward, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thenggee and Dacoity at Jabbulpore, is vested with the powers of a Joint Magistrate in the Saiger and Nerbulda Territories.

No. 2992A.

Camp Deig, the 21st November 1860.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. E. C. Bayley to be Magistrate and Collector of the Allahabad District.

Mr. Henry Lushington to be Magistrate and Collector of the Azimgurh District.

No. 2998A.

Camp Bhurjpore, the 26th November 1860.

Mr. F. Williams resumed charge of his duties as Commissioner of the Meerut Division on the 3rd instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1598A.

Camp Deeg, the 21st November 1860.

Hurdyal Sing, Sheristadar of the Meerut Collectorate, is appointed to act as a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, while Deputy Collector Koor Wazir Ally Khan, attached to the Meerut District, is employed on duties connected with the execution of the Income Tax Act.

No. 337A.

The following Tehseeldars of the Dumoh District are appointed to be Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Lallah Tukht Sing, Teh-	seeldar	In the Tehseels of Dumoh.
Syud Hoozubher Ali, Teh-	seeldar	In the Tehseels of Muttah.

No. 1603A.

The 22nd November 1860.

Furhat Ali, Deputy Collector of Jaloun, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District from the 1st instant, until the return of Mr. Deputy Collector Passanah, or until further orders.

No. 1805A.

Camp Koombhare, the 23rd November 1860.

WHILEAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up by Government, in the Allahabad District, at the public expense for a public purpose, *i.e.* for a Musketry Practice Ground, it is hereby declared that 137 acres, or thereabouts, of land in Mouzahs Kissaree, Dewghat, and Jeyrapore, Pergunnah Chail, in the Allahabad District, is required for the above purpose.

This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 345A.

The following Officers of the Jaloun District are entrusted with the duties of Assessors, under Section XXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Captain T. A. Corbett, Assistant Commissioner	In the Town and Pergunnah of Orai.
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Muzza Furhat Ali, Officiating Deputy Collector	In the Towns of Kooneh and Jaloun, and also in the Pergunnahs of Kooneh and Jaloun.
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Allie Jan, Deputy Collector of Lahar	In the Town of Diholi, and in the Pergunnahs of Diholi, Indoree, and Madhogurh.
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Mr. Sturt, Deputy Collector	In the Town of Culjee, and the Pergunnahs of Atta and Kunwar.
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No. 346A.

All the Tehseeldars of the Jaloun District are appointed to be Ex-officio Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in respect of Assessments upon profits arising from land within their respective jurisdictions.

No. 350A.

Camp Bhurtpore, the 24th November 1860.

Neaz Ali, Deputy Collector in the District of Jhansie, is entrusted with the duties of an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Pergunnahs of Mow, Pundwaha, and Gurotha, of that District.

No. 351A.

Ahmed Hossein, Tehseeldar of Jhansie, is appointed to act as an Extra Deputy Collector, for the purposes of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the District of Jhansie, until Neaz Ali, Deputy Collector, shall return from leave of absence, and will perform the duties of Assessor in the Pergunnahs of Mow, Pundwaha, and Gurotha, of that District.

No. 352A

The following Officers are appointed to be Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Jhansie District, within the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Gopal Rao, Fouzdarry She-	{ In the Pergunnahs of Jhansie, Kurrara, and Puehere,
riadar	
Gangaprasand, Moosirum	{ In the Pergunnahs of Mote Survey and Settlement Department ... } and Bhunderia.
... } and Bhunderia.	

No. 353A.

Mr. V. Berkely, Principal Sudder Ameen, is appointed to be an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Town and Suburbs of Jhansie.

No. 354A.

All the Tehseeldars of the Jhansie District are appointed to be Ex-officio Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in respect of the Assessment of the duties on profits arising from land, each in his own Circle.

No. 1611A.

Pundit Ishree Pershad, Deputy Collector of Jhansie, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District.

No. 570A.

The 26th November 1860.

The following are appointed to be Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in those portions of the District of Dehra Doon, which are specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. C. B. Carbery	{ In Mussoorie, Landour, Rejport, and Dehra.
Dabedoss, Poshkar of Kal-	
... } etc	{ In Pergunnah Jonbar Daur.
Radhi Kishen, Tehseeldar of	{ In Dehra Doon, exclusive } of Rajpora and Dehra.
... } Delhi	

No. 375A.

The following Officers are entrusted with the duties of Assessors, under Section XXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Humeerpore District, in the Circles specified opposite their names:—

Mr. P. Wigram, Assistant Collector	{ In the Pergunnahs of East and Soomairpore.
Mr. E. A. Cline, Deputy Collector	
Mooshee Munsoor Ali, Deputy Collector	{ In the Pergunnahs of Ju-
... } lalpore and Humeerpore.	

No. 376A.

Adinath, Tehseeldar of Punwaree, in the Humeerpore District, is appointed to be an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Pergunnahs of Punwaree and Mowdha, in that District.

No. 384A.

The 27th November 1860.

The following Officers are appointed to act as Extra Deputy Collectors for the purposes of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the District of Muttra, and will perform the duties of Assessors in the Pergunnahs specified opposite their names :—

Mr. Penno, of the Customs } In the Pergunnahs of Nob-	Department .. } jheel Kosee, Sabar and Areeng
Munro Lall, Tehsildar of { In the Pergunnahs of Mand-	Mulabun, Sydabad, and Juk-
Maaat	leyur.

No. 385A.

Kunnoo Lall, Deputy Collector of Muttra, is entrusted with the duties of an Assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Huzoor Tehsil of that District.

No. 386A.

All the Tehsildars of the Muttra District are appointed to be Ex-officio Assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in respect of the Assessment of the duties on profits arising from land, each in his own Circle.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1309A.

Camp Deig, the 23rd November 1860.

In Notification No. 1210A., dated Camp Mora-dabad, the 20th October 1860, and published in the *Gazette* of the 6th November, for the "Reverend G. T. Robinson," read the "Reverend G. T. Palmer."

No. 1320A.

Camp Koombkore, the 23rd November 1860.

Assistant Surgeon P. O'Brien, R. R. C. S., is appointed to be a Member of the Saugor Local Dispensary Committee.

No. 1321A.

Camp Bharlpore, the 24th November 1860.

The Reverend Doctor Fynes Clinton is appointed to be Joint Chaplain of Agra, with the Reverend W. Simpson, in succession to the Reverend R. Panting, deceased.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COOPER,
Secy. to Government, N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 3041A.

Camp Bharlpore, the 27th November 1860.

Notifications.—It is hereby notified for general information that only those persons who, on joining the First Department of the English Class at the Thomason College at Moorkee, shall bind themselves, on passing the prescribed examination, to serve the Government for a term not less than three years, shall receive instruction free of expense. All others shall pay a monthly fee of Rupees 20 during the two Sessions of their attendance at the College.

The penalty of quitting the Public Service within the prescribed period will consist in a fine of a sum one-fourth in excess of the fees which would have been paid at the College.

No. 3059A.

The 28th November 1860.

Lieutenant Ricketts, Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, is appointed to be a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Jubbulpore District.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

A. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.,
in the P. W. Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

Leave.—Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District, has obtained one month's indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District, has obtained leave, on urgent private affairs, from the 13th to 25th instant, in extension of that granted in *Panjab Gazette* of the 14th idem.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, c. o., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, having reported his return to Bombay from Sick Furlough on the 11th instant, is granted the usual eight weeks' leave to rejoin his appointment.

Promotions.—Mr. G. Housden, 3rd Class Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Delight Survey, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surveyor, from the 1st October 1860.

Mr. E. Fey, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surveyor in the Delight Survey, to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surveyor, from the same date.

Transfers.—Sub-Conductor and Probationary Assistant Engineer W. Mannix, from the Peshawar to the Lower Sutlej Division.

Public Work Department, No. 2211, dated 27th November 1860.

Mr. T. W. Knowles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, from the Lower Sutlej Division to the 5th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Appointments.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, will revert to his appointment of Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Lahore District.

Native Doctor Mohammad Illoosein Khan, attached to the Shahpore Dispensary and Jail Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Lahore Medical College, as a temporary arrangement.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Panjab.

LAHORE, 28TH NOVEMBER 1860.

6th Punjab Infantry.

No. 455.—Subadar Shah Gool is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service.

No. 456.—*Erratum*.—In Punjab Order No. 431, dated 3rd instant, transferring a Sepoy to the Guide Corps, for "Yahoot Khan," read *Yakoot Khan*.

Hissar Division Mounted Police.

No. 457.—Transfers.—Jemadars Hafiz-Meer Mahomed Khan and Fojdar Khan, from Sisra to the Hissar Ressallahs.

Jemadar Futtehdeen Khan (1st.) and Jemadar Futtehdeen Khan (2nd.) from the latter to the former.

3rd Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

No. 458.—The Regimental Order dated 12th November 1860, by Major L. B. Jones, Commanding, appointing Lieutenant H. S. Jarrett, Doing Duty Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, in room of Lieutenant and Adjutant W. C. B. Ryan, proceeding on Furlough, is confirmed.

1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

No. 459.—Transfers.—The under-mentioned Sowars, from the 2nd Regiment Punjab Cavalry, with effect from the 21st October 1860 :—

Futtehdeen.
Lall Sing.
Attur Sing.
Futteh Sing.
Baja Sing.
Kada.
Nidhan Sing.
Goojur.
Golab Sing.
Punjab Sing.
Mahomed Jan.
Yakoob Khan.
Sirdar Khan.
Jooma Khan.
Ajub Khan.
Kyam.
Azhghumodeen.
Synd Ahmed Shah.
Baz Gool.
Mazoolah.
Ahmed.
Shah Gool.
Samunder.
Goolzur.
Dara Shah.

Mahomed Buksh.
Luchmon.
Jewun.
Tarrah Chund.
Baz Khan.
Allie Khan.
Gamor Khan.
Gamor Khan, (2nd.)
Ram Chand.
Joolsith.
Aynz Khan.
Ameer Chund.
Oomur Khan.
Attur Sing, (2nd.)
Myhtab Sing.
Boor Sing.
Dhunnah Sing.
Ameet Sing.
Jewun Sing.
Hurree Sing.
Ummur Sing.
Gamor Khan, (3rd.)
Jhundeh Khan.
Peera Duttah.
Roora.

G. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Military Department.

Orders by the Board of Revenue,
Lower Provinces.

No. 67.

Fort William, the 8th December 1860.

REFERRING to the call* lately made by the Board for Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure in 1861-62, the attention of all Revenue Officers is called to the following instructions issued by Government of Bengal to all Heads of Departments.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

No. 3751.

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To THE HEADS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Fort William, the 30th November 1860.

FINANCIAL.

SIR.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to call the attention of the Heads of all Departments, subordinate to this Government, to the very important collection of papers which appeared in the Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th instant. From the Audit and Budget Committee's letter No. 26, of the 27th ultimo, and the Financial Resolution upon it, the Heads of Departments will perceive that they are required to prepare a careful Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements of their particular Departments for the approaching financial year 1861-62, and to submit it to the Local Civil Auditor (Accountant) by the 1st of January next. The Lieutenant-Governor will hold the Heads of Departments responsible for the punctual submission of the Returns: and should any Subordinate Officer delay to furnish the Head of his Department with any information which may be required of him, his conduct should at once be brought to the notice of Government.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of impressing upon the Heads of Department, and the Officers subordinate to them, the urgent necessity that exists for reducing expenditure to the lowest possible limits consistent with efficiency. The Resolution of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, No. 120, of the 19th instant, shows how urgent this necessity is. It is needless therefore for the Lieutenant-Governor to dwell further upon this subject.

3. The Estimates Forms will be separately forwarded to the Head of each Department: and it is hoped that no time will be lost in filling up the prescribed Forms and forwarding them to the Local Civil Auditor (Accountant). Should the Heads of Departments experience any difficulty in filling up the Returns, they should place themselves in communication with the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. Bell,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 69

The following alteration and addition is to be made by hand to the Rentas Bill Series :—

To be added after Rule XII.

RULE XIII.—Civil Court Ameens have no claim for extra remuneration for the performance of any duties that may be required of them in cases under Act X. of 1859, but they will be allowed the travelling expenses which have *bona fide* been incurred when deputed on such duties, and those expenses will be disbursed by the Collectors and defrayed by Government.

To be substituted for Rule IV.

Heading 2 of Schedule B., Act XXXVI. of 1860, requires that decrees in suits, of which the value of the claim is above 50 Rupees shall be taken on stamped paper. In suits under Act X. of 1859, of which the claim is below that amount, the copies of decrees will be given on plain paper, and may, of course, be filed on such paper as exhibits in other cases.

All Revenue Officers are required to report the execution of these orders to the Board without delay.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offy Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.;
Fort William,
The 7th December 1860.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that, on Monday, the 7th January 1861, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1859-60, subject to the following conditions, viz :—

Produce of Behar Agency	... Chests	1,220
Ditto of Benares ditto	... "	560
Total Chests	... 1,780	

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

■ The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a Public Holiday), at the hour of 11

A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the quantity of 1780 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4. Each lot to contain Five Chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or for Rupees 1000, at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale-Room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale-Book; and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed, on the part of the purchasers, at this Office, by Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government, on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th January 1861, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid, shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 12th January, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Public Securities, on account of Opium, upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 12th January, will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury Receipt will be accepted in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 22nd January 1861; and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of, on account of Government, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of Opium, after making full payment, as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lot or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of Public Securities, under the fifth of the present Conditions, will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale-Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or other Government Securities, equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or to Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious bidding, designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent, at any time during the Sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first *bonded* bidder for a lot, after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of 100 Rupees, specified in the second clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price, and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium to the extent of twenty five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every plea and pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers, together with samples of the Opium for Sale, will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1. Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1859-60, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake. An account of the weight

of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the deepatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Four chests of Behar and Benares Opium, viz., two of the season's provision under Sale, and two of the previous season, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has been kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognise any claim to compensation for loss from any deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that, in addition to the quantity above-mentioned for Sale in January, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1859-60, will be brought to Sale in the year 1861, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar, about the Chests.	Benares, about the Chests.	Total, about the Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 6th Feb. 1861 —			
Do. Thursday, 7th March " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Wednesday, 10th April " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Wednesday, 8th May " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Monday, 10th June " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Monday, 8th July " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Monday, 8th August " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Monday, 8th September " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Tuesday, 7th October " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Wednesday, 8th Nov. " "	1220	580	1780
Do. Thursday, 8th December " "	1224	601	1825
Total	1844	921	1936

19. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1861, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests; and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year, within thirty days after the publication of this Advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government

shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 21,425*

Chests.	Behar ... 14,664	Benares ... 6,761
		<hr/>
		21,425

as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall

make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6.—With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between Article of the Convention above referred to. "the high contracting parties that, at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government, by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests hereinbefore mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the Government Gazette."

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Off. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th November 1860.]

No. 1344.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 2 p. m. of Thursday, the 13th instant, for the transport to Sulka of about 60,000 Maunds of Salt stored at Ghaut Pooreghatta, in the Hidgellie Agency.

2. The Tender must specify the rate per 100 Maunds, including all charges whatever, at which the Tenderer would engage to deliver the above Salt at the Sulka Government Golahs. The Tenderer must also be prepared to furnish unexceptionable security.

3. The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason.

4. Order of the Board of Revenue,
A. EDEN,
Off. Junior Secretary.

No. 1420. Notification.

All Collectors are hereby requested to submit, punctually on the 1st January next, a Statement showing the number of adhesive Stamps, under Act XXXII. of 1860, sold by them for the three months ending 31st December 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Off. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th December 1860.]

Memorandum No. 1081.

The attention of Treasury Officers is requested to the subjoined Circular. The Remittances should be credited in the Treasury Accounts to the head of "Remittances of the Military Department," subordinate to "Military Department."

W. WATERFIELD,

Off. Accts., Govt. of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,
Office of Accts. to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 5th December 1860.]

Circular No. 21.

TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN THE COMMISSARIAT, STUD, AND ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS, AND TO THE ORDNANCE AGENTS.

Noted, Fort William, the 20th November 1860.
Accts. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPT.

Sir,—In supersession of the practice of employing Miscellaneous Cash Receipts in aid of Departmental expenditure, I am directed by the Accountant General to request that, from the month of December proximo, you will carefully observe that all sums realized, which were not included in the previous estimated receipts of your Department, are paid into the nearest Civil Treasury on the last working day in each month. The amount will be charged in your Accounts under the head "Remittances of the Military Department," the debit being in every case supported by the receipt of the Receiving Officer.

2. The Remittances in question will embrace proceeds of sale of Surplus Stock, of unserviceable Stores, Fines, and Forfeitures, and generally all sums not previously included in the Departmental Estimates.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) S. G. WYATT,
Off. 1st Ass'tt. Accts. Govt. to the Govt. of India.

Notification, No. 27.

Mr. JOHN MULLEN, Income Tax Assessor, received charge of the Darjeeling Treasury on the 4th instant.

Mr. J. JOHNSON, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Beerbhoom Treasury on the 8th instant.

Mr. S. C. HAMPTON, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Hazareebagh Treasury on the 8th instant.

Mr. J. HIND, Additional Assistant Commissioner of Aracan, received charge of that Treasury on the 28th ultimo.

W. WATERFIELD,
Off. Accts. to the Govt. of Bengal,
FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Accountant
to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 11th December 1860.]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government contained in their Under-Secretary's letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1860, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate, on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th December 1860, corresponding with the 2nd and 3rd Pous 1268 Unlee. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the conditions laid down below —

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st — Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd — When the amount of purchase money does not exceed 100 Rupees, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds 100 Rupees, a deposit of Rupees 25 per Cent. to be set aside upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale at the risk of the former purchaser.

3rd — The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummaundas made by the Revenue Authority.

4th — The annual Embankment charges of those Mehals which are assessed with such charges will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The executive arrangements for the rents and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

5th — The amount recorded on the subjoined description of the Mehals under the heading of Suder Jumma represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6th — The right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

No. of Lot. Taluk No. & Taluk Number	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
	Mehals to be sold on the 11th Dec 1860 Kedarkoond Estate.				
1	191 Rampoor, 12 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond	631 0 12	396 4 7½	1,037 1 7	
2	Rampoor 1 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond	256 2 12	141 4 6½	374 15 1½	
3	Phalaspur Pergunnah Kedarkoond	717 6 8	550 1 2½	1,478 15 10	
4	Nookaria ditto ditto	117 0 12	101 7 7½	268 6 1½	
5	Chhobhurra ditto ditto	1,189 2 10	961 12 2½	2,525 14 10	
6	ingerpore ditto ditto	720 16 13	525 1 4½	1,408 12 1½	
7	Bhibanepoor ditto ditto	20 15 6	20 8 5½	53 10 1½	
8	Kantachowkie ditto ditto	361 9 8	31 8 6½	861 14 10	
9	Chock Moncen ditto ditto	420 13 4	353 8 9	921 5 8½	
10	Pahinjion ditto ditto	408 1 5	325 10 5	863 10 10½	
11	Shahapore ditto ditto	618 8 11	430 2 6½	1,137 12 10	
12	Chundepore ditto ditto	704 11 7	338 13 1½	902 0 2	
13	Bhagduland ditto ditto ..	125 11 10	41 10 1½	87 4 4	
14	Bresigama ditto ditto	192 5 8	154 4 8½	414 5 11	
15	Chock Purseoram do ditto	221 2 12	201 14 4½	549 11 9	
16	Chock Maguoreca ditto ditto	139 6 8	110 8 11	286 8 6½	
17	Azmutpore share Hurreechopore Pergunnah Kedarkoond	91 0 4	63 5 1½	168 13 1	
18	Jukha Pergunnah Kedarkoond	54 4 8	34 9 0	92 0 0	
	Kherulpore Estate.				
19	192 Chock Steemunt Pergunnah Khurukpore ..	46 10 0	47 7 4½	126 0 11½	
20	Chock Bazaar Pergunnah Khurukpore ..	76 10 8	77 2 5½	208 11 11	
21	Dakkin Semolia Pergunnah Khurukpore ..	605 14 12	448 2 10½	1,187 12 9	The farming lease of all these Mehals will expire in 1864-65, 1271 U. The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5.

Number.	Towjee Num. bet.	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			Bgs. C. B	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
		<i>Khurrukpoore Estate.</i>				
22	{	Roopnarampore 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	1,181 0 6	500 5 13	2,703 10 3	
		Roopnarampore 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoore ..		509 5 13		
				1,018 10 3		
23	{	Buhooraput <i>alias</i> Burgui 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	1,579 6 4	510 13 7	2,719 5 72	
		Buhooraput <i>alias</i> Burgui 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpoore ..		510 13 7		
24		Babehatteo Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	992 1 4	831 12 7	2,203 4 93	
25		Nisbhunta ditto	127 7 4	389 5 3	1,011 3 32	
26		Shamnugger ditto	168 2 0	119 9 2	1,131 2 03	
27		Futtov Mohamud Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	178 10 5	139 3 7	373 4 11	
	{	Gopeenathpore 10 annas 8 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	199 12 0	810 2 2	1,370 5 11	
		Gopeenathpore 5 annas 4 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpoore ..		170 1 11		
				510 3 11		
29		Chatra Pergunnah Khurrukpoore ..	256 3 0	233 6 10	625 7 63	
30		Jethlea Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	311 10 0	323 15 0	873 3 0	
31		Radhaballubpoore Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	102 7 0	937 2 3	709 0 61	
		<i>Mahals to be sold on the 15th December 1860.</i>				
32		Bellagarea Pergunnah Khurrukpoore	271 7 1	920 6 11	590 13 11	
33		Saleabad Pergunnah ditto ..	985 12 1	125 0 6	1,111 6 11	
34		Chuk Monohni Pergunnah ditto	51 10 0	78 9 5	209 9 10	
35		Kajla Pergunnah ditto	1,292 15 1	1,120 9 3	3,029 10 8	
36		Moysa Pergunnah ditto	1,192 1 5	966 15 6	2,616 5 2	
37		Chuk Deolee Pergunnah ditto	77 12 0	75 10 7	211 9 02	
38		Sreekistopore Pergunnah ditto	1,612 1 11	1,117 2 5	3,967 11 9	
39		Rajgauri Pergunnah ditto	255 17 5	215 0 9	576 7 5	
40		Neenguriapatna Pergunnah ditto	111 3 12	53 15 5	116 15 14	
41		Paikmigoree Pergunnah ditto	131 9 0	111 7 2	1,192 10 72	
42		Chukanooram Pergunnah ditto	13 12 8	12 5 5	112 15 8	
43		Sarboobees Pergunnah ditto	969 8 12	178 5 11	481 8 11	
44		Radhakissore Pergunnah ditto	387 0 5	371 10 6	909 1 5	
45		Chuk Mukrampore Perg. ditto ..	1,967 17 0	1,603 1 5	1,290 11 7	
46		Seersee Pergunnah ditto ..	237 6 12	115 11 11	393 2 7	
47		Teghuries Pergunnah ditto ..	107 5 8	92 1 5	215 0 8	
48		Jinsur Pergunnah ditto ..	688 10 12	516 1 11	1,385 1 104	
49		Kaddurppore Pergunnah ditto ..	1,021 1 12	498 9 7	1,331 0 2	
50		Dalegoval Pergunnah ditto ..	1,662 13 6	1,362 9 8	3,619 3 5	
51		Buradeela Pergunnah ditto ..	1,795 15 1	1,291 5 8	3,612 1 10	
52		Popurara Pergunnah ditto ..	1,565 5 0	884 10 11	2,315 2 41	
53		Nyabapan Pergunnah ditto ..	712 2 12	366 9 7	987 1 7	
54		Jharea Pergunnah ditto ..	889 11 1	683 9 11	1,852 15 0	
55		Dhenkea Bykantopore Perg. ditto ..	77 5 0	62 6 0	216 9 113	
56		Juphuloo Pergunnah ditto ..	111 6 1	131 1 1	351 0 102	
57		Juphulla Pergunnah ditto ..	924 18 1	573 11 11	2,339 11 19	
58		Incla Pergunnah ditto ..	1,141 16 8	1,330 11 21	3,101 11 9	
59		Kowanwla Pergunnah ditto ..	519 17 12	316 7 7	618 13 13	
60		Sanjool Pergunnah ditto ..	1,452 5 8	733 12 10	2,084 13 5	
61		Gunjarampore Pergunnah ditto ..	1,372 6 2	1,030 8 7	2,760 9 3	
62		Khadanga Pergunnah ditto ..	1,931 19 0	1,560 13 52	4,179 11 8	
63		Kharoalles Pergunnah ditto ..	93 10 12	50 0 1	166 2 61	
64		Boolbool Chatteo Pergunnah ditto ..	186 1 1	87 2 9	63 12 9	
65		Pooh Decales Pergunnah ditto ..	780 10 4	750 13 9	2,024 4 7	

Notice

Is hereby given, that Drafts will be issued from the Lucknow Treasury, from this date, bearing a new series of general numbers commencing with 098601.

E. BICKERS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
in charge of Treasury.

LUCKNOW TREASURY OFFICE, }
The 30th November 1860. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titalyah Annual Fair will commence on the 20th February 1861.

A. G. MACDONALD,
Magistrate.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best Specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office, }
The 16th July 1860. }

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a totally dismasted Schooner, about 50 Tons burthen, abandoned at Sea in Latitude 18 and Longitude 98, has been brought up by the Ship *Hanwoody*, and is now in possession of the undersigned, who will sell her by a Public Auction on or about the 12th instant, to defray Salvage and other charges incurred. Parties interested in the said Schooner will have the goodness to come forward and establish their interest on or before the said date of sale.

SHAKK ALLT,
Commander of the Ship "Hanwoody,"
Calcutta, 4th December 1860.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Frederick Alexander Cornelius Schonerstedt, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 1st day of December instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Pittar and Payne, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th December 1860.

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemuddy Gully, in Calcutta, late Master Pilot, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act. XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 11th day of December instant, and by an Order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemuddy Gully, in Calcutta, late Master Pilot, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 11th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemuddy Gully, in Calcutta, late Master Pilot, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Office, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 7th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Sulka, in the Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Golahs, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 7th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Sulka, in the Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Golahs, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 11th December 1860.

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."
REGISTERED UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share on the Old, and Rs. 10 per Share on the New Stock, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 17th December 1860. Proprietors are requested to send in their Share Certificates, that Receipts and Cheques may be prepared.

By Order of the Directors,
GORDON, STUART AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1860.

COPIES OF THE
Report of the Indigo Commission,
TOGETHER WITH
The whole of the Evidence
TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,
AND THE
APPENDICES, Nos. I., II., AND III.,

Can be had on application to the PRINTER of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA,

No. 2208.

The 10th December 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Colombo*, will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p. m.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity

Postage.	Weight.	To Madras.	To South America.
	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 4 0
	" 1 "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
	" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
	" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 2180.

The 8th December 1860.—MAIL PACKERS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office at 5 p. m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant, *via* Marseilles only.

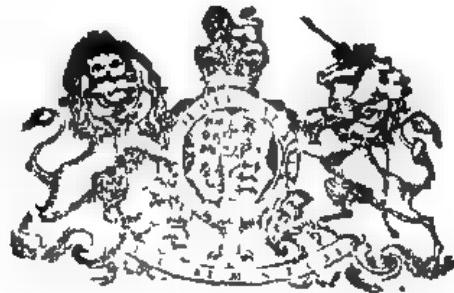
Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 p. m. on every day prior to the 15th, and inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste :—

Under $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 8 0
" 1 "	" 0 14 0
" 1 "	" 1 1 0

No. 2207.

The 10th December 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 p. m. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps..



APPENDIX TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylibet, will be put up to Public and unserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 21st day of December 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of September 1860 —

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates

No. 7979.—Talook Roy Gourhury Sing, P. zamind Chyton Nugger, recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing, sudder jumma, rupees 311-1-1

No. 27501.—Talook Adim Rezih, Zamindar, Pergunnah Jor Bimal Chong, recorded proprietors, Sheik Letoo and others, sudder jumma, rupees 153-1-2

No. 27504.—Talook Assadool Rezih, Zamindar, Pergunnah Jor Bimal Chong, recorded proprietor, Krishno Churn Das, sudder jumma, rupees 712-2-0

No. 40051.—Talook Chyton Chund, Pergunnah Chyton Nugger, recorded proprietor, Roy Kulha Gobind Sing, sudder jumma, rupees 992-10-3

No. 51721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazir, Hissah Syud Mahomed Ritter, Pergunnah Turrap, recorded proprietors, Nobo Kisto Mojamdar and others, sudder jumma, rupees 3,161-1-1

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kurn Rezih, Pergunnah Turrap, recorded proprietors, Kambullah Deb and others, sudder jumma, rupees 2,781-3-2

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kurn Rezih, Pergunnah Turrap, recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others, sudder jumma, rupees 1,966-11-11

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kurn Rezih, Pergunnah Turrap, recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others, sudder jumma, rupees 718-12-10

SIRHT COLLECTORSHIP, }
The 21st November 1860 }

G. G. BALFOUR,
Collector



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 8th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 12th of February next :—

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst.

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Amherst in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. A Port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of two annas per every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards entering the Port.

II. When any vessel enters the said Port, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshippment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

III. Provided that, when any vessel having left the said Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, the Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay the Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the Commencement of

and the local Government shall date, pursuant to Section XLII of Act XXII of 1855, declare, by Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act ; and from and after the said date no Port-due shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855, and of this Act.

No Port-due to be levied except under Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. Wynn,
Clerk of the Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 6027.

Port Blair, the 14th December 1860.

The following Extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Officer Commanding the Mysore Bhish Corps, on the 19th ultimo, is confirmed :—

"Third Class Native Doctor N. N. Sookh having been sentenced to dismissal from the Service by a Native District Court Martial assembled at Neemuch, his name is to be struck off the strength of the Malwa Bhish Corps from the 13th instant, the date on which such sentence was promulgated at Neemuch."

No. 6028.

Lieutenant W. A. Steward, of Her Majesty's 24th Foot, has been appointed Second in Command of the Mhair Regiment, with effect from the 11th October last.

Lieutenant Steward received charge of the Adjutant's Office from the Commanding Officer on the same date.

No. 6029.

Lieutenant M. Tweedie, District Superintendent Oudh Military Police, availed himself on the 29th ultimo, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in General Order of 7th instant, No. 5916.

No. 6030.

Doctor J. B. Fleming, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, availed himself on the 22nd ultimo of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in General Order of the 18th idem, No. 5139.

No. 6031.

Lientenant W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 3rd ultimo.

W. GRAY,

Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 144.

Fort William, the 12th December 1860.

Notification.—Mr. R. P. Harrison resumed charge of the Office of the Accountant General to the Government of Fort Saint George on the 26th ultimo.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp Benares, 7th December 1860.

No. 4A. of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department, vice Major A. D. Dickens, proceeded on Sick Furlough to Europe.—

Major G. S. Macbean, 74th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieutenant A. Mackenzie, 9th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, and late Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to re-officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain G. R. Roberts, 41st Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieutenant J. V. Hunt, 45th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieutenant N. R. Burton, 40th Native Infantry, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Camp Benares, 8th December 1860.

No. 5A. of 1860.—Captain H. L. Peeler, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Sudder Bazar with the Camp of His Excellency the Governor General.

Camp Benares, 8th December 1860.

No. 6A. of 1860.—The services of Captain E. Smyth, of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, for appointment in the Department of Public Instruction.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th December 1860.

No. 1127 of 1860.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon T. Faqihur, M. D., to officiate as Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Fort William, announced in Government General Order No. 1129, of the 13th ultimo, is to be held to have effect from the 22nd October 1860.

Fort William, the 11th December 1860.

No. 1128 of 1860.—Ensign John Mackie Stewart, of the 57th Native Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the 35th Native Infantry.

PROMOTION.

35th Native Infantry

Ensign John Mackie Stewart to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1129 of 1860.—The services of 2nd Captain E. C. S. Williams, of the Corps of Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1200 of 1860.—The following promotion is made:—

Contra.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Robert Gurdha	Surgeon	20th Sept 1860	Supper Room H. Q. Head Quarters

No. 1201 of 1860.—With reference to the Notification issued from the Foreign Department No. 5017, of the 7th December, the Government General Order No. 1185, of the 16th ultimo placing the services of Lieutenant F. N. M. Maynard, 21st Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1202 of 1860.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets for the Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service and promoted to the rank of Ensign, the two first named from the dates assigned to them in Government General Order No. 939 of 1860, leaving the dates of Commissions of the two last named to be adjusted hereafter:—

*Date of Admission
Fort William.*

Infantry.	
Mr. Aislabis Landon	
Mr. Henry Beal	
Mr. Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck	
Mr. Richard Spurgeon Green	
	6th December 1860.
	F. D. ATKISON, Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1.

Head-Quarters, Camp Benares,

The 10th December 1860.

Notification.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Yule, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, received charge of his Office from Captain C. H. Dickens, Officiating Secretary, on the 5th instant.

The services of Captain Dickens are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for special duty.

*H. YULE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.*

No. 5.

The 8th December 1860.

Promotion.—Major J. T. N. O'Brien, Assistant Engineer, First Class, and late Officiating Executive Engineer, Sealkote Division, is promoted to the Grade of Executive Engineer of the Fourth Class, from the 7th August 1860.

*C. H. DICKENS, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India;
with the Governor General.*

No. 300.

Fort William, the 14th December 1860.

Appointments.—Sergeant J. Smed, of the 6th Bengal European Regiment, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Overseer, and posted to Bengal.

No. 301.

Sergeant B. Robinson, Probationary Assistant Overseer, attached to the Agni Division, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Overseer.

No. 302.

Mr. Richard Colle is appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer of the Third Class in the Public Works Department, Bengal, and posted to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

No. 303.

Promotion.—Captain N. D. Robinson, 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Peshawur Division, is promoted to the Grade of Assistant Engineer, Second Class, with effect from the 21st November 1860.

*A. G. GOODWYN, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 681.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 10th December 1860.*—The following Officers are vested respectively with the powers described in Section I, Act X. of 1854, in Punjab:—

Mr. J. Geoghegan, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector.
Moulavy Wasifuddin ... } Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.
" " " " " " " " " " } Deputy Collectors.
Sabezada Ahmed Ali Khan ... }

The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collector, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Districts mentioned, viz.:—

In Sircar.

Baboo Muddoorodun Mitter.

The 11th December 1860.

In Bhangalpore.

Baboo Byjnath Chuckerbutty.

In Ramree.

Moung-thwan.

This cancels the appointment of Chand-alaw, notified in the Gazette of the 10th of October last.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson to officiate as Collector of Dinagepore.

The 12th December 1860.—Baboo Brijomohan Dutt, Moonsiff of Bowhal, is vested with the powers described in Section I, Act X. of 1854, in Backergunge.

Baboo Luknath Burrooah to be Moonsiff of Newgong.

Baboo Sree Govind Biswas to be Additional Moonsiff of Gowhatta.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—*The 11th December 1860.*—Mr. W. H. Brownlow, Sub-Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, Mangledye, for four days, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—The 4th December 1860.—The following Officers are reported to have passed a successful examination in the Burmese language:—

Mr. W. H. Beddy, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner at Sandoway.

Mr. T. W. Hunt, Salt Agent of Kyauk Phyoo.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 968A.

Camp Bharapore, the 25th November 1860.

Leave of Absence.—Privilege leave, for one month, on urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr. W. Braybrooke, Adjutant of the Second Battalion of Military Police, from the 25th instant, or the date thereafter on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain G. A. Harrison, the Officiating Commandant, will perform the duties of the Adjutant's Office, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr. Braybrooke, or until further orders.

No. 970A.

Leave of absence, for three months, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate, is granted to Captain H. D. Manning, Commandant of the Azimgurh Battalion of Military Police, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

With reference to the above, Lieutenant F. H. M. Sitwell, Adjutant of the Benares Division of Military Police, will officiate as Commandant of the Azimgurh Battalion during the absence of Captain Manning; and Mr. W. B. Peppin, the Adjutant of the Azimgurh Police, will take temporary charge of the Office of the Divisional Adjutant, during the time Lieutenant Sitwell may be absent at Azimgurh, or until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

O. M. GRUIN, Lieut.,
Ass't. Milt. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

Leave.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained one month's indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The four months' leave of absence granted to Captain T. J. R. Keyes, late Executive Engineer, Kohat Division, Public Works, in Punjab Gazette of the 15th September last, is commuted to sixty days' indulgence leave.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. D. Kirwan, Public Works Dep't. Officiating Superintendent, In-partment, No. 2280, dated 20th November 1860, of the 8th September and 7th November 1860, is extended to the 20th instant, and the whole is commuted to private leave.

Appointment.—The Officer in charge of the Civil General Department, No. 3113, dated 30th November 1860, has charge also of the Civil Medical duties of Jullundur, as a temporary arrangement.

Powers.—Captain Darnell, Cantonment Joint Judicial Dept't. Magistrate of Ferozepore, is vested with the Civil powers dated 1st December 1860, contemplated in Act III. of 1859.

Dismissals.—The under-mentioned individuals General Department, No. 3085, dated 28th November 1860, have been dismissed from their appointments, and are hereby proscribed from further employment under Government:—

Kishen Dyal, Ahmud Choongee, in the Umritsar District; age 31 years; height 5 feet 4 inches; residence Village of Mehtali ka Kote, in the Umritsar District, caste Brahmin; oval face; small dark eyes; high forehead; his right arm is fractured at the elbow; has a small beard, short hair, dark complexion; dismissed on the 27th August last for embezzlement and fraud, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred Rupees, in default of payment one and half years' further imprisonment.

Shazada Nand, Naib Mohafiz Dastur, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Umritsar District; age 25; height 5 feet 8 inches; residence Village of Kythul, in the Umritsar District; caste Khutree; large face; large eyes; long nose; high forehead; has a mark of a boil on the right knee; has a spare and small beard, short hair, dark complexion, dismissed on the 27th August last for embezzlement and fraud, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of one hundred Rupees, in default of payment, one year more.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

LAHORE, 30th NOVEMBER 1860.

No. 460.—With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Frontier Cantonment of Asans will be abandoned, and a new Cantonment formed at Rajanpore.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Punjab Irregular Forces will issue the necessary subsidiary orders for carrying out this arrangement, for the sale or removal of material in Public Buildings, and for the transfer to the new Cantonment of all existing Establishments.

No. 463.—Under the sanction of the Supreme Government, the under-mentioned heirs of deceased Soldiers of the Punjab Irregular Force are admitted to the Native Family Pension, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names ; and the Pay Masters of Pensioners, in whose Circle the Individuals reside, will furnish the prescribed Bills to the Department of Audit, and to the parties concerned :—

Name or Qualm.	Age	Height	Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and Country	Description of the deceased's relatives on whose account claims are made.	Date of adminis- tration.	Date of Com- mittee's Pro- ceedings.	Amount of Pen- sion.	For what period.	By what Present Date.	
Maj Singh ...	70	5	7	Jut Sikh	The third finger of right hand crooked; body much wrinkled ; scar in the centre of back ; white beard ; very aged in appearance.	Nuthooka Rai- pore Kur Umballa	Father Dull Sing	Sepoy 1st Punjab Infantry	31st May 1858	31st May 1860	2-12 Life.	Meerat.
Mohur Munjee... 50	0	4	104	Pathan	Brown complexion ; haggard face ; ordinary figure ; no particular marks.	Pasunnee Mo- nund, Peshawur	Mother Joomah..	Sepoy 1st Punjab Infantry	3rd Aug. 1858.	3rd Aug. 1860	2-12 Ditto	Ditto.
Meer Nisab ... 60	0	5	5	Mogul	Color light ; has four blue marks on three fin- gers of her left hand ; a mole on her left cheek, and also on her right.	Chokie.—Nasser Khan — City of Peshawur.	Mother Mahomed Jan	Jemadar 2nd Punjab Cavalry.	22nd Jan. 1859.	9th July 1860.	12-3 Ditto	Ditto.

No. 464.—The Brigade Order dated 30th October 1860, by Brigadier General N. Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, directing Lieutenant G. N. Scammon, Adjutant and Officiating Second in Command, 8th Punjab Infantry, to assume temporary Command of the Regiment, in room of Lieutenant W. P. Fisher, is confirmed.

G Hutchinson, Major,
Off. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Military Department.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that, on Monday, the 7th January 1861, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1859-60, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

Produce of Behar Agency	... Chests	1,220
Ditto of Benares ditto	... ,	560
Total Chests	... ,	1,780

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a Public Holiday), at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the quantity of 1780 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4. Each lot to contain Five Chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or for Rupees 1000, at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale-Room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale-Book; and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed, on the part of the purchasers, at this Office, by Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government, on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th January 1861, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid; then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid, shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 12th January, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Public Securities, on account of Opium, upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 12th January, will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury Receipt will be accepted in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 22nd January 1861; and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of, on account of Government, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of Opium, after making full payment, as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lot or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of Public Securities, under the fifth of the present Conditions, will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale-Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or other Government Securities, equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or to Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious bidding, designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent, at any time during the Sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first *bond side* bidder for a lot, after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of se-

many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of 400 Rupees, specified in the second clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price, and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium to the extent of twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every plea and pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers, together with samples of the Opium for Sale, will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1. Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1859-60, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Four chests of Behar and Benares Opium, *i.e.* two of the season's provision under Sale, and two of the previous season, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has been kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognise any claim to compensation for loss from any deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred in reference to chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that, in addition to the quantity above-mentioned for Sale in January, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1859-60, will be brought to Sale in the year 1861, on or about the

dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar, about Chests	Benares, about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Wednesday, 6th Feb., 1861.	1220	560	1780
Do. Thursday, 7th March	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 10th April	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 6th May	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 10th June	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 8th July	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 6th August	1220	560	1780
Do. Monday, 9th September	1220	560	1780
Do. Tuesday, 7th October	1220	560	1780
Do. Wednesday, 6th Nov.	1220	560	1780
Do. Thursday, 5th December	1214	601	1815
Total	13443	6201	19644

19. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1861, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests; and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year, within thirty days after the publication of this Advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the

* Behar ... 14,684 Chests.
Benares ... 6,761 Chests of Behar and Benares,

21,425 as above estimated, will be

brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6.—“With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties referred to in the Convention above, that, at each of the periodical

Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be deter-

" mined by the average rate at which Opium shall
" have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it
" being understood that if the quantity of Opium
" applied for at any one time shall not be taken
" on account of the French Government, by the
" Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within
" the usual period of delivery, the quantity so ap-
plied for shall nevertheless be considered as so
much in reduction of the three hundred chests
hereinbefore mentioned. The requisitions for
Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the
Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days
after notice of the intended Sales shall have
been published in the *Government Gazette.*"

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th November 1860. }

CIRCULAR No. 70.

From HON'BLE A. EDEN,
*Officialating Junior Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,*

To ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF
DARJEELING.

Dated, Fort William, the 11th December 1860.

Land Revenue.

SIR,—I AM directed by the Board of Revenue
to state, for the in-
formation and gui-
dance of Officers en-
gaged in carrying out
the provisions of the Income Tax Act, that the
Lieutenant-Governor has, under date the 12th
ultimo, No. 3042, expressed an opinion that
though all Assessors have the powers of Deputy
Collectors, it will be best to let them all at present,
as a general rule, in the populous parts of the
Country especially, devote their whole time to their
functions as Assessors.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. EDEN,
Officialating Junior Secretary.

No. 1420.

Notification.

ALL Collectors are hereby requested to submit,
punctually on the 1st January next, a Statement
shewing the number of adhesive Stamps, under
Act XXXII. of 1860, sold by them for the
three months ending 31st December 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th December 1860. }

No. 1430.

From HON'BLE A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Board of Revenue,
To W. FITZWILLIAM, Esq.,
Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Fort William, the 18th December 1860.

STAMPS.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 3-249, dated 17th ultimo, forwarding a
A. GROTE, Esq. form of Power of Sale which
is usually appended to
documentary Bills of Exchange, and requesting an
expression of the Board's opinion as to its liability
to Stamp Duty, I am desired to say that the
Board are advised that it should bear the Stamp
indicated in Article 41, Schedule A.

2. When however such letters of Hypothecation
are appended to and form part of *duly stamped*
Bills, they may, at the option of the parties, be
either impressed with the *ad valorem* Stamps
imposed by Article 41, or they may, be treated,
under Article 40, as mortgages acting as collateral
security to some other transaction in which an
Instrument requiring a Stamp has been executed.

(Sd.) I have, &c.,
A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

PUBLISHED for general information.

(COPY.)

Circular No. 15.

To THE CRIMINAL AUTHORITIES IN THE LOWER AND
EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES.

If having been brought to the notice of the

NIZAMUT ADWALIAT,
Present.
H. T. RAIKER, Esq.
C. B. TREVOR, Esq.
G. LOCH, Esq.,
and
H. V. BAYLET, Esq.,
Judges,
and
C. STEELE, Esq.,
Officialating Judge.

Court, that there is a
want of uniformity of
practice among some of
the Magisterial Authori-
ties, in regard to the
reception of Peti-
tions respecting crimes
and offences, some Offi-
cers considering that
such Petitions should be written on Stamp Paper,
and others that they should be exempted under
the general exemptions set forth in Clause 5,
Schedule B. of Act XXXVI. of 1860, I am
directed to inform you, that the words "crimes and
offences" used in the Schedule, include all felonies
and misdemeanors, so that the exemption extends
even to Petitions regarding a simple assault; the
exemption extends also to appeal from sentences
passed in Criminal trials.

2. The only Petitions presented to the Cri-
minal Authorities, that are now required to be
written on Stamp Paper, are those which are really
of a Civil nature, such as claims for wages, under
Regulation VII. of 1819, complaints of forcible
dispossession, under Act IV. of 1840, &c.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) H. B. LAWRENCE,
Registrar.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th December 1860. }

Notification.

To Oude Treasury Officers in continuation of Circular No. 122, dated 13th September 1860.

It having been intimated to this Office by the Chief Commissioner, Oude, that a Commission of twelve annas per Seer will be allowed to Vendors of Abkaree Opium in the Province, it is requested that the payments in this account may be distinctly debited to "Abkaree," subordinate to "Charges General of the Oude Territory," the debits being supported by the payee's original receipts, which may be taken if convenient on a single sheet.

In cases of wastage of Opium, the amount of ascertained loss should be charged under the same heads of account at the rate of Rupees 5 4 per Seer by a credit per contra to "Miscellaneous Advances," the debit being supported by a Statement of the wastage, countersigned by the Divisional Commissioner. Charges connected with the transportation of the Drug should ordinarily be included in Contingent Bills.

To the same Officers, in continuation of Circular Letter dated 18th October 1860.

Advances on account of Opium Cultivation in Oude should be debited to "Bengal," on the original receipts of the Officers of the Benares Opium Agency to whom they are made.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM ;
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DURBAR AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
• The 12th December 1860.

Circular No. 1082.

To

COLLECTOR OF
SALT AGENT OF
OPIUM AGENT OF

SIR.—I HAVE the honor to request that you will communicate to this Office punctually on the 1st of each month, the gross amount of receipts on account Income Tax in your Treasury for the month preceding.

2. These instructions do not in any way supersede those prescribed by Circular No. 1056, dated 31st August 1860.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 12th December 1860.

Circular No. 1083.

To the COLLECTOR or

A STANDARD form of Land Revenues Transfer Bill (with Advice,) has been supplied to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail Press, and registered as No. 1 of Registers to Bengal Accountant.

Indents should be drawn out with reference to the above specification, and sent direct to the Superintendent of the Press.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.

Circular No. 1084.

To the COLLECTOR or

SIR.—I HAVE the honor to request that fractions of a Pie may be carefully excluded from your Accounts in future. The Accounts should be kept in Company's Rupees, Annas and Pies, as directed by Circular No. 526, dated 23rd January 1836.

I have, &c.,

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 13th December 1860.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REV'D JOHN ALEXANDER STAMPER, of Trinity College, Dublin, B. A., Assistant Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT, Jr.,
Offg. Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th December 1860.

Notice.

BANKERS and Merchants sending Drafts and other Papers to this Office to be impressed with a Stamp are requested to see that all Papers are sent in separate Sheets.

It is not sufficient to remove the covers from Books without detaching the leaves from each other.

E. W. PERRY,
Offg. Superintendent.

SUPR. OF STAMP'S OFFICE,
The 13th December 1860.

Notice

Is hereby given, that Drafts will be issued from the Lucknow Treasury, from this date, bearing a new series of general numbers commencing with 096601.

E. BICKERS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
in charge of Treasury.

LUCKNOW TREASURY OFFICE,
The 30th November 1860.

CUSTOMS.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES LYING ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1860, March	4 Cases Merchandise, L II in diamond	... Str. Simla.
Ditto	1 Package ditto, J Paterson, E I Railway	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, E George	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, No mark	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Captain J F Stafford, 7th Punjab Infantry	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Package Merchandise, W G Blake	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, No mark	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Alexander Hope, Care of Gillander and Co.	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Package Merchandise, No mark	... Ditto.
Ditto	2 Ditto ditto, Colonel Stesled	... Ditto.
Ditto	4 Parcels ditto, No mark	... Ditto.
May	1 Ditto ditto, P II Il in diamond	... Str. Candia.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Parcel Merchandise, Captain Hysche	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, J de Vaux	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, H M.'s Steamer Prince Arthur	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, Mr. Wyllie's Ayah	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, No mark	... Ditto.
July 4th	1 Case ditto, P and W	... Rising Sun.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, W H II and C	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, B and C in diamond	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Cask ditto, No mark	... Ditto.
Ditto 11th	1 Ditto ditto, J C	... Contest.
Ditto 18th	7 Cases ditto, Mess., 71st Regiment, H L I, H B	... Hersilia.
Ditto	1 Bale ditto, ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto 21st	10 Cases ditto, ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	2 Casks ditto, ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto 31st	3 Cases ditto, Officer Commanding H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders	... Liverpool.
Aug. 18th	4 Cases Merchandise, L	... Defiance.
Ditto 23rd	1 Box ditto, Thomas Morris, 91th Regiment	... Sir John Lawrence.
Ditto 25th	1 Case ditto, Mr. C II Bloxam	... Scoresby.
Sept. 13th	1 Package ditto, Lieutenant Illeveley	... Str. Lancefield.
Ditto	1 Chest Drawers, Captain Parker	... Ditto.
October 3rd	2 Cases Merchandise, ■ and Co. in triangle C	... Dunmail.
Ditto	1 Case ditto, S and S in diamond	... Ditto.
Ditto	1 Cask ditto, ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto 4th	10 Cases ditto, J S and C	... Accington.
Ditto 8th	1 Case ditto, M D, T C S	... Joachim.
Ditto	1 Ditto ditto, James Guise	... Ravensworth.
Ditto 16th	2 Parcels ditto, Harman and Co.	... Str. Fiery Cross.
Unknown	1 Case ditto, ■ and S in diamond	... Ship's name unknown.
Ditto	60 Cases ditto, Mess, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	... Birman.

C. CHAPMAN,

Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, }
The 14th December 1860. }

[2673]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government contained in their Under-Secretary's letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th December 1860, corresponding with the 2nd and 3rd Pous 1268 Umlée. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed 100 Rupees, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds 100 Rupees, a deposit of Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale at the risk of the former purchaser.

3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th.—The annual Embankment charges of those Mehals which are assessed with such charges will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The executive arrangements for the repair and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

5th.—The amount recorded on the subjunctive description of the Mehals under the heading of Suder Jumma represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6th.—The right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

*No of Lot. Towjee Num- ber.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
	<i>Mehals to be sold on the 14th Dec. 1860. Kedarkoond Estate.</i>				
1	191 Rampoora 12 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond ...	Bgs. C. B.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
2	Rampoora 4 annas share Pergunnah Kedarkoond ...	631 0 12	386 4 7½	1,037 1 7	
3	Phalnspoor Pergunnah Kedarkoond ...	256 2 12	141 4 6½	374 15 1½	
4	Nookoria ditto ditto ...	717 6 6	556 1 2½	1,478 15 10	
5	Chhoochhurra ditto ditto ...	117 0 12	101 7 7½	264 6 1½	
6	Singarpore ditto ditto ...	1,189 2 10	661 12 2½	2,525 14 10	
7	Bhabaneepoor ditto ditto ...	720 10 12	524 1 1½	1,108 12 1½	
8	Kantschewkie ditto ditto ...	26 15 7	20 8 6½	53 10 4½	
9	Chuck Momeen ditto ditto ...	361 9 6	324 8 6½	861 14 10	
10	Paharpoor ditto ditto ...	426 13 4	353 8 0	921 5 3½	
11	Paharpoor ditto ditto ...	408 1 5	325 10 5	863 10 10½	
12	Shahapore ditto ditto ...	618 3 14	430 2 6½	1,137 12 10	
13	Chundepore ditto ditto ...	708 11 1	384 13 1½	902 0 2	
14	Bhagedund ditto ditto ...	125 11 10	41 10 1½	97 1 4	
15	Bissreegaria ditto ditto ...	192 5 8	158 4 8½	414 5 11	
16	Chock Pursooram do ditto ...	221 2 12	201 11 1½	549 6 9	
17	Choek Magooree ditto ditto ...	193 6 8	10 8 11	256 3 8½	
18	Azmutpore alias Hurreecborpore Pergunnah Kedarkoond ...	91 9 4	63 5 2	168 13 1	The farring lease of all these Mehals will expire in 1864-65, 1271 U.
	Juklia Pergunnah Kedarkoond ...	54 4 6	34 4 0	92 0 0	The rent paid on such lease in the amount shewn in Column 5.
	<i>Khurakpore Estate.</i>				
19	192 Chuck Sreemunt Pergunnah Khurakpore ...	46 10 0	47 7 4½	123 8 11½	
20	Chuck Bamoon Pergunnah Khurakpore ...	78 10 8	77 2 5½	205 11 11	
21	Dakhin Semolina Pergunnah Khurakpore ...	605 14 12	443 2 10½	1187 13 0½	

Number.	Towje Nuh- ber.	Names of Mehalas and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
		<i>Khurrukpare Estate.</i>				
22		Roopnarpore 4 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpare	Bgs. C. B 1,154 9 8	Rs. As. P. 509 5 1½	Rs. As. P. 2,703 10 3	
		Roopnarpore 6 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpare		509 5 1½		
				1,018 10 3		
23.		Bulhooripat <i>alias</i> Burgai 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpare	Bgs. C. B 1,579 6 4	Rs. As. P. 510 15 7	Rs. As. P. 2,710 5 7½	
		Bulhooripat <i>alias</i> Burgai 8 annas share Pergunnah Khurrukpare ...		510 15 7½		
				1,021 15 2½		
24		Babchattie Pergunnah Khurrukpare	Bgs. C. B 992 4 4	Rs. As. P. 831 12 7½	Rs. As. P. 2,262 4 9½	
25		Nischunta ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 427 7 8	Rs. As. P. 359 5 2½	Rs. As. P. 1,014 1 3	
26		Shannugger ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 468 2 0	Rs. As. P. 419 9 2½	Rs. As. P. 1,181 2 0½	
27		Futtey Mohamud Pergunnah Khur- rukpare	Bgs. C. B 178 10 8	Rs. As. P. 130 3 7½	Rs. As. P. 374 4 4½	
		Gopeenathpore 10 annas 4 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpare	Bgs. C. B 499 12 0	Rs. As. P. 340 2 2½	Rs. As. P. 1,379 5 4½	
		Gopeenathpore 5 annas 4 pie Pergunnah Khurrukpare		170 1 1½		
				510 3 4½		
28		Chitra Pergunnah Khurrukpare ..	Bgs. C. B 256 3 0	Rs. As. P. 233 6 10	Rs. As. P. 628 7 6½	
29		Jetthea Pergunnah Khurrukpare ..	Bgs. C. B 311 10 0	Rs. As. P. 323 15 0½	Rs. As. P. 875 8 9	
30		Radhbabulhpoor Pergunnah Khur- rukpare	Bgs. C. B 102 7 0	Rs. As. P. 237 2 3½	Rs. As. P. 709 0 6½	
		<i>Mehals to be sold on the 15th December 1860.</i>				
32		Bellagarea Pergunnah Khurrukpare ..	Bgs. C. B 271 7 4	Rs. As. P. 220 6 11	Rs. As. P. 500 13 1½	
33		Suleahid Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 985 12 4	Rs. As. P. 425 0 6½	Rs. As. P. 1,111 6 9	
34		Chuk Monohar Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 81 10 0	Rs. As. P. 78 9 8½	Rs. As. P. 209 0 10	
35		Kyla Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,332 14 4	Rs. As. P. 1,120 9 3	Rs. As. P. 3,029 10 8	
36		Moysa Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,182 4 5	Rs. As. P. 986 15 6½	Rs. As. P. 2,616 5 2	
37		Chuk Deolee Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 77 12 0	Rs. As. P. 75 10 7	Rs. As. P. 211 9 0½	
38		Steekastopore Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,012 1 11	Rs. As. P. 1,147 7 5½	Rs. As. P. 3,067 14 9	
39		Rajgoun Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 258 17 8	Rs. As. P. 215 0 9½	Rs. As. P. 578 7 5	
40		Neemgn lapyan Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 111 3 12	Rs. As. P. 58 15 8	Rs. As. P. 146 15 1½	
41		Parknugoree Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 434 9 0	Rs. As. P. 441 7 2½	Rs. As. P. 1,192 10 7½	
42		Chuk uogram Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 13 12 8	Rs. As. P. 42 5 8½	Rs. As. P. 112 16 3	
43		Subroosmohar Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 269 5 12	Rs. As. P. 178 5 4½	Rs. As. P. 491 8 11	
44		Rudhakassine Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 387 0 8	Rs. As. P. 371 10 6½	Rs. As. P. 999 1 5	
45		Chuk Mukra more Perg. ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,967 17 0	Rs. As. P. 1,603 1 5½	Rs. As. P. 4,290 14 7	
46		Soneea Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 237 6 12	Rs. As. P. 115 11 11½	Rs. As. P. 393 2 7	
47		Teghattee Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 107 8 8	Rs. As. P. 92 1 5½	Rs. As. P. 248 9 1	
48		Jinsu Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 688 10 12	Rs. As. P. 510 1 1	Rs. As. P. 1,383 4 10½	
49		Kuddutppoor Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,021 1 12	Rs. As. P. 409 9 7	Rs. As. P. 1,381 0 2	
50		Daleghorid Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,662 13 6	Rs. As. P. 1,364 9 8	Rs. As. P. 3,619 3 8	
51		Burafech Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,795 15 4	Rs. As. P. 1,294 8 8½	Rs. As. P. 3,612 16 10	
52		Popurata Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,563 5 0	Rs. As. P. 883 10 4½	Rs. As. P. 2,319 11 4½	
53		Nyalupin Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 712 2 12	Rs. As. P. 306 9 7½	Rs. As. P. 937 1 7	
54		Iharee Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 949 14 1	Rs. As. P. 642 9 4½	Rs. As. P. 1,852 15 0	
55		Dhankeea Bykuntopore Perg. ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 77 5 0	Rs. As. P. 62 6 0	Rs. As. P. 210 9 11½	
56		Juphalce Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 111 6 4	Rs. As. P. 181 4 4	Rs. As. P. 354 11 10½	
57		Juphalla Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 928 18 4	Rs. As. P. 873 11 4½	Rs. As. P. 2,339 14 4½	
58		Indla Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,111 16 8	Rs. As. P. 1,330 14 2½	Rs. As. P. 3,101 14 9	
59		Kowsowl Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 518 17 12	Rs. As. P. 816 7 7½	Rs. As. P. 818 18 14	
60		Sanjoold Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,852 5 8	Rs. As. P. 758 12 10½	Rs. As. P. 2,048 13 5	
61		Gungjrampore Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,372 1 2	Rs. As. P. 1,030 3 7	Rs. As. P. 2,760 2 3	
62		Khatdaugri Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 1,931 19 0	Rs. As. P. 1,560 13 5½	Rs. As. P. 4,179 11 3	
63		Kusmaldee Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 98 10 12	Rs. As. P. 56 1 1	Rs. As. P. 166 2 6½	
64		Bolboi Chuttee Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 186 1 4	Rs. As. P. 83 2 0½	Rs. As. P. 98 12 9	
65		Poub Dealee Pergunnah ditto ..	Bgs. C. B 780 10 4	Rs. As. P. 750 13 9½	Rs. As. P. 2,024 4 7	

Nuddea Rivers.

Report showing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels, from 2nd to 8th December 1860

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks
MATABANGAII.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ..	8 0	
On the Entrance Shoal ..	4 0	
Thence to Hat Boleah, 44 Miles ..	3 0	
Hat Boleah to Allick-deah ..	closed	Hat Boleah to Allick-deah by Road, 11 miles.
Allick-deah to Kishengunge, 38 Miles ..	2 4	
Kishengunge to Hooghly River, 34 Miles ..	3 3	
BHAGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance ..	closed.	Bhagiruttee will be kept open from Jangunge and Mooshidabad to the Hooghly
Jangunge to Cutwah, 60 Miles ..	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddeah, 40 Miles ..	3 0	

T. N. ARMSTRONG, C. E.,
Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 10th December 1860.

Notice

In hereby given that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silebari, in Cachar on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fine-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale and readily disposed of.

J. F. SINGER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZULU CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office,
The 16th July 1860.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titalyah Annual Fair will commence on the 20th February 1861.

A. G. MACDONALD,
Magistrate.

In the matter of "The Delhi Bank Corporation Limited."

Notice is hereby given, that the above Bank was duly registered under the above Title on the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to Act No. VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "an Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability," and that the said Bank has been duly incorporated and is a Company "Limited," pursuant to the Act No. XIX. of 1857, entitled "an Act for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the Members thereof."

R. M. THOMAS,
Solicitor for the said Bank.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 12th Dec. 1860.		Assets.	Liabilities.
		11,39,077	11,39,077
		24,419	24,419
		3,04,71,895	3,04,71,895
		63,80,103	63,80,103
		42,46,607	42,46,607
		3,87,700	3,87,700
		9,46,34,185	9,46,34,185
		3,215	3,215
		613 12	613 12
		On & Rs. 4,77,25,146 2 3	

Published by order of the Directors,
Geo. DICKERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

G. W. MORRISON,
Accountant.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 12th Dec. 1860.		Assets.	Liabilities.
Proprietors' Capital ..	1,07,00,000	Government Securities ..	..
Reserve Fund ..	2,05,601	Due from Government ..	..
Current Accounts ..	1,98,40,213	Due on Deposit of Specie ..	..
Cash Credits Undrawn ..	3,12,214	Due on Deposit of Specie ..	..
Other Credits ..	3,13,122	Discount Due on Bills ..	..
Bank Notes ..	1,61,72,571	Accounts of Credit on ditto ..	..
Post Bills ..	1,49,227	Government Bills discounted ..	..
Profit and Loss (Rebels Account) ..	15,6557	Mint Contractors ditto ..	..
		W. in active Bills ..	..
		Bank Stock ..	..
		Stamp Duties ..	..
		Interest accrued ..	..
		On & Rs. 4,77,25,146 2 3	

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Charles Phillips, of Raneemoody Gully, in Calcutta, late Master Pilot, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 11th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Rogers Humphreys, of Sulkes, in the Zillah of Hooghly, an Intendant in the Government Salt Golabs, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 7th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

W. W. and C. D. Linton, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 11th December 1860.

In the matter of John Rozario, of No. 36, College Street, Puthulhangal, in Calcutta, a Law Agent, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Friday, the 21st day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Insolvent in person.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

In the matter of Goorodoss Moukerjee, of Barranagore, in the District of the 24-Pargunnahs, but at present a Prisoner in the Common Jail of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as a Dealer and Shipper of Country Produce and Commission Agent, in co-partnership with one Alexander McGregor, since deceased, afterwards carrying on the same business alone, and subsequently carrying on business as a Hid Merchant in co-partnership with one Edward DeLouze, and subsequently carrying on the said business alone, an Insolvent.

Stewart, Attorney.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

In the matter of Gungadhur Bose, late of Isser Takoor's Lane, in Durzeeparah, in Calcutta, a Sircar in the said Insolvent, and service of the Calcutta Auction Company will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Friday, the 21st day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Hatch, Attorney.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th December 1860.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Charles Bladen Taylor may, by letter, apply to the undersigned, when they may hear something to their advantage. For the interests of those concerned, it is requested that all claims in full be duly communicated within one month after date of this Advertisement.

Geo. B. TAYLOR.

BENARES,
The 15th December 1860. }

PROCLAMATION

By His Highness Sree Palpanabha Danas Vanchoo Bula Ram Purush Koolashayara Kireeds Padee Munay Sultan Maharsuj Rajah Ruma Rajah Bahadur Shumsherr Jang, Rajah of Travancore, under date the 30th day of Toolam 1036, corresponding with the 13th day of November 1860.

Whereas the Pepper Monopoly, as hitherto administered in the Country, has been found to be a source of oppression and to discourage the cultivation of Pepper for which the Country is so well adapted; and whereas a better system of taxing this staple may be substituted; We hereby notify to all, that the Pepper Monopoly will cease from the 18th Dhansoo 1036, corresponding with the 31st December 1860.

2. The Growers of Pepper are hereby released from the obligation to make over the produce to the Sircar, and are entirely at liberty to dispose of it as they may deem most to their advantage, as they dispose of Copra, Areca Nuts, and such other Produce.

3. After the 31st December 1860, the owners

of Pepper will be at liberty to export the article as private merchandize. A Duty of 10 Rupees per Candy of 500 lbs. will be charged on all Pepper exported from Travancore, whether by land or sea. The Duty will be levied at such places, and under such rules, as will hereafter be appointed.

4. We deem it right, with a view to ensure the fullest encouragement to the increased production of Pepper, to notify on this occasion, that there will be no Tax specially imposed on Pepper Vines; but that where land is hereafter granted for Pepper cultivation the Sircar reserves the right of taxing it moderately, according to its quality, and in reference to the value, not of the Pepper that may be grown upon it, but of its ordinary produce.

18th Dhansoo 1036

5. Let any persons should be apprehensive, or should be persuaded by designing persons, that, in consequence of this change, they will not get as large a price as before for their Pepper, We hereby notify, that for one year from this date, if any persons should voluntarily bring Pepper to the Sircar, they shall be paid the Sircar price for it as heretofore; but, as aforesaid, they are at liberty to sell it to whomsoever they please, at as high a price as they can obtain.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA Row,
Dewan.

REGULATION I.

1836
Enacted by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore on the 6th November 1836, corresponding with the 23rd Tootam 1836, for the levy of Port Dues at the Port of Allepy, within the Territories of His Highness.

WHEREAS it has been found that the rates of Port dues levied at the Port of Allepy, under Regulation I. of 1835, are in excess of those levied at the neighbouring British Port of Cochin; and whereas it is the desire of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore that no higher dues should be collected than those prevailing at the latter Port; the following Rules are enacted, in modification of the provisions of the said Regulation:—

1. Port dues, at the rate of one Anna per Ton, shall be chargeable in respect of every Sea-going Vessel of 20 Tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and Country Vessels, entering Port.

Port dues on Sea-going Vessels of 20 Tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and Country Vessels, entering Port.

2. Port dues shall be chargeable in respect of Port dues on Dhonies and Country Vessels employed in the Coasting trade, at rates equal to one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other Vessels.

3. Provided that no such dues, as aforesaid, shall be chargeable at the Port of Allepy, after one in sixty days in respect of the same Vessel.

4. Vessels entering the Port of Allepy, and leaving it within seven days, without discharging or taking in any Cargo or Passengers therein, shall be charged with one-half only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable.

5. Vessels entering the Port with ballast shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable.

6. Vessels touching at and departing from the Port within forty-eight hours, without discharging or taking Cargo or Passengers, are exempted from all Port dues.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA Row,
Dewan.

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."
REGISTERED UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share on the Old, and Rs. 40 per Share on the New Stock, will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on and after the 17th December 1860. Proprietors are requested to send in their Share Certificates, that Receipts and Cheques may be prepared.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA, }
The 10th December 1860. }

COPIES OF THE Report of the Indigo Commission,

TOGETHER WITH

The whole of the Evidence

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,

AND THE

APPENDICES, Nos. I., II., AND III.,

Can be had on application to the Printer of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 5 Rupees per copy.

Lost,

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, standing in the name of Lieutenant G. W. W. Fulton. Payment has been stopped in this Office:—

No. 12542 of 31094 of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1811-12, for Rupees 500.

W. CLARK,

Officer, 2nd Ass't. Sec'y. Genl.

FORT WILLIAM;

Loan Officer,

The 14th December 1860. }

Lost,

By capsizing of a Boat at Nintollah Ghaut, on the 5th April 1859, a Government Promissory Note, No. 3111, of 12th March 1854-55, a 5 per Cent. Loan, for Rupees 1,000. Payment of the same has been stopped at the Loan Office.

POOKOOSOTUM MULLICK.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 2108.

The 16th December 1860.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Colombo*, will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P.M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	To Marselles.	To Southampton.
	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	Rs. 6 0 }	Rs. 0 4 0 }
"	1 "	6 0 }	4 0 }
"	2 "	14 0 }	8 0 }
"	3 "	1 0 0 }	0 8 0 }
"	4 "	2 0 0 }	1 0 0 }

No. 2180.

The 8th December 1860.—MAIL PACKETS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, the 18th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 18th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste:—

Rates of Postage.

Under $\frac{1}{4}$	Ounce	Rs. 0 6 0
" $\frac{1}{4}$	"	" 0 8 0
" $\frac{1}{4}$	"	" 0 14 0
" 1	"	" 1 1 0

No. 2207.

The 10th December 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

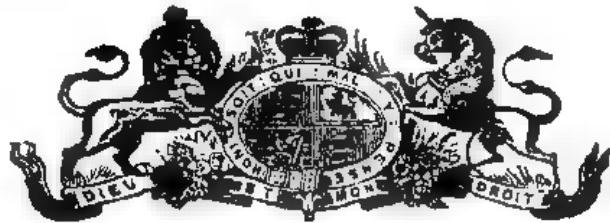
No. 2271.

*The 12th December 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baltic*, will be closed at this Office, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.*

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office:—

NAME OF VESSELS.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	REMARKS.
Steamer Colombo ..	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	23rd Dec. 1860.	Suez ..	Madras, Ceylon & Aden	
„ Columbian ..	Ditto ..	22nd „ „	Hong-Kong ..	Penang & Singapore.	
„ Fiery Cross ..	Ditto ..	22nd „ „	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
„ Baltic ..	Mackinnon, McKenzie & Co. ..	17th „ „	Moulmein ..	Akyab & Rangoon.	
Ship Marlborough ..	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ..	18th .. „	London ..	Cape of Good Hope.	
„ Futtay Salam ..	Hanjee Hussain ..	21st .. „	Mauritius ..		

The 14th December 1860.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum, if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

Government of Bengal.

Postings and Transfers of Native Civil Judges.

Resolution by W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 30th November 1860.)

READ a Circular addressed to the several Commissioners and the Sessions Judges, under date the 17th September 1859, calling upon them for an expression of their opinions upon certain points connected with the present system of promotion in the Native Judicial Department of the Public Service.

Read replies to the above Circular.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having had under his consideration the present system of promotion in the Native Judicial Department of the Public Service, observes that the opinions of the European Officers consulted differ very considerably regarding the postings and the transfers of Native Officers, as well as in regard to the expediency of employing such persons in the Districts of which they are residents.

2. It being desirable to lay down some further Rules on this subject, as well as to regulate more strictly the principles on which postings and transfers ought to be made, as also to dispose of certain objections made by some Commissioners and Judges in regard to certain points in the present practice, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to rule as follows:—

I. The appointments and transfers of Moonsiffs, and the recommendation for promotions of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service generally, will remain, as hitherto, in the hands of a single Judge of the Sudder Court. The recommendation of the District Civil Judges will of course,

as hitherto, be forwarded to the Sudder Court; but no Commissioner or other Executive Officer shall have any voice in the transfer of any Subordinate Civil Judge. It is improper, generally, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, that any Executive Officer, against whose acts redress may be often sought in the Civil Courts by aggrieved parties, should recommend the transfer or retention of the Officers presiding in such Courts.

II. The Lieutenant-Governor, after giving due weight to the arguments on both sides, is of opinion that the disadvantages of appointing Natives to be Judges in the Districts where they have their homes preponderate over the advantages of the same practice. In support of the custom it is urged that qualified men are more readily procurable to serve in Districts where they have been born and bred; that the exercise of judicial authority in places where they are well known, and well watched by their friends and relations, and by their enemies, tends to raise their character and their self-respect; that more cheerful service is rendered by men who either have their families with them or live within easy distance of their homes; and that the lower order of Native Judges rarely have local landed interests of sufficient magnitude to bias their judgments. On the other hand, it is well argued, that the formation of local ties and interests cannot be avoided by Native Judges; that Natives so situated are, when on the Bench, believed by suitors to be influenced by private friendships and private enmities in the decision of cases, and that any such belief, however unfounded, is unavoidable, and is a great evil; while on the other hand, men in such situations, in order to evince their independence and impartiality, might be absolutely unjust to suitors related to them; and in any view of the case local interests and connexions, and the temptations to serve private ends, are best avoided. The Lieutenant Governor concurs with this latter view; and he further remarks that practical inconvenience of

another kind has been felt from this very cause, inasmuch as when Moonsiffs have occasion to request the Judge to transfer cases in which their friends, or the dependents or ryots of their friends, are concerned, delay and inconvenience to both parties in the suit, and to the witnesses, are caused. For these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor resolves that, *as a general rule*, residents shall not be employed in the District where they reside. Where instances of the kind now exist arrangements should be made, if possible, to appoint the Moonsiff to a Chowkee of the District other than that in which his home is.

III. To the appointment of Native Judges in the Provinces or Divisions of which they are residents there can be no sort of objection. A Native of Northern Cuttack may very well serve his time in Balasore or Pooree, and a Native of Dacca in Furreedpore or Sylhet; but the Lieutenant-Governor understands that, while situations in the Metropolitan District, *i.e.* of those of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions, are largely sought after, there is constant difficulty in filling vacancies in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that some Stations and Districts are more desirable than others, but he thinks that appointments to such should be conferred on men of tried and approved good service. With this view, he is pleased to determine that Civil Judges, on their first appointment, shall not be posted to Stations or Chowkees in either of those Divisions, in preference to men of standing and good service, who have performed a fair tour of service in less favorite places; and, as a general rule, he is of opinion that three years' service in the Eastern Districts should give a meritorious Native Judge a preference in the choices of vacancies. But he does not wish to disturb men who are willing to remain in service in the Eastern Districts; nor does he mean to lay it down as a rule that mere residence in the East of Bengal, unaccompanied by positive merit, shall give any Moonsiff a preferential claim to service in Burdwan or Nuddea. He wishes to guard against the inconvenience of posting men at first to favorite Districts, from which it is very difficult to remove them afterwards.

IV. The Sudder Court, in communication with the Judges, will continue, as hitherto, to regulate transfers and changes of Moonsiffs, in conformity with the above Rules, and the practice hitherto followed in regard to the higher grades will continue. The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling positively to fix a period beyond which a Native Judge shall not serve in the same District. He will leave each case to be determined by its own merits, and any recommendation made on good public grounds will always be attended to; but whenever the transfer of Native Judges, either under the orders of the Sudder Court or under those of Government, is rendered expedient from their local ties, or from any other public grounds, he desires that such transfers shall invariably be made during the great Native Autumnal Holidays. This will tend to prevent the waste of Judicial time.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that promotion in the Native Judicial Department has been slow of late years, and that several of the grades are not remunerated in a manner adequate to their responsibilities. Under present financial

pressure he is precluded from proposing to the Supreme Government any general increase to the pay of the Judicial Establishment, however much he may desire it; but he has lately proposed a plan for increasing the salaries of the higher grade, by the distribution of all Registration Fees; and this plan, which has met with the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, he hopes shortly to be able to introduce.

Government of Bengal.

On the operation of the Police Chokeydars' Act No. XX. of 1856.

Resolution by W. S. SERON-KARR, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 28th November 1860.)

READ a Circular addressed to the several Commissioners, under date the 17th September 1859, calling upon them to furnish certain information regarding the Chowkendarie Funds, under Act XX. of 1856, in each of the Districts in their Division.

Read replies to the above Circular.

The Lieutenant-Governor having had under his consideration the result of the working for the year 1858 of Act XX. of 1856, for the levy of the Chowkendarie Tax in the Provinces under the Bengal Government, resolves that the abstract of the replies of the different Commissioners, embodied in Statements A. and B., shall be published for general information. It will be seen, that the total number of Houses on which the Tax is levied is 202,916; that the number of Houses exempted is 41,284; that the estimated amount of yearly collections is Rupees 3,20,176-0-0; and that the total actually collected within the year is Rupees 2,60,280.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that by far the greater portion of the sum actually collected was disbursed in the salaries of Policemen and Chowkeedars appointed for the security of life and property, being Rupees 2,21,301. The expenses of collection amounted to Rupees 31,440; the total of these two items being Rupees 2,52,741. And the amount expended on Conservancy and Municipal arrangements was Rupees 30,522, a comparatively small sum, manifestly inadequate for the purposes of Conservancy.

3. On considering the various suggestions made by the Commissioners of Divisions on the principle and scope of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the limit of Rupees 4, which is the highest amount (monthly) leviable from any one person, is open to the objection that it may impose on the wealthy too small a share of the public burden. The Lieutenant-Governor also attaches weight to the opinions of several experienced Commissioners to the effect that the general limitation in Section XI. in the Act, providing "that the aggregate sum to be raised shall not exceed the average of 2 annas per mensem for each House," might be advantageously repealed as reducing too much the productive

powers of the Tax. But considering the new Imperial Taxes now about to be introduced, he does not think this a proper time for increasing the rates payable under the Chowkeedaree Act.

4. Something has been done when a sum of more than two and a half lacs of Rupees can be yearly collected from local sources for the purposes of Local Police and Conservancy; but the amount applied to sanitary purposes is clearly insufficient for its object, and until such time as additional sums can be fairly levied by local taxation, the Lieutenant-Governor calls on all Commissioners to endeavour to decrease the amount paid for the support of Police and Chowkeedars, wherever it can be done without insecurity, whereby a somewhat larger sum can be set apart for purposes of Conservancy. Meanwhile, the Tax will be gradually extended to all populous Towns and Bazaars, in which it can be properly introduced, as contemplated in the Act.

Abstract of the Commissioners' Reports.

On the 17th September last a Circular was issued calling upon the several Commissioners to furnish information regarding the Chowkeedaree Funds, under Act XX. of 1856, in each of the Districts in their Division:—

I. The total number of Houses on which the Tax is levied, showing, in separate classes, the total number of Houses paying 1 anna, 2 annas, and so on up to the full amount of Rupees 4.

II. The number of Houses which have been exempted from paying the Tax.

III. The estimated amount of collections per annum.

IV. The sum actually collected.

V. The number of Inspectors and other Police Officers paid from these Funds, and employed in watching the Town, with the rate of wages, and the sum total expended for the year.

VI. The detail of Establishment employed in collecting the Tax, the rate of pay of the persons thus employed, and the total amount thus expended per annum.

VII. The total amount expended during the year in Conservancy arrangements.

VIII. How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.

2. The information required was directed to be furnished in a Tabular form from the accounts of the year 1858.

3. The Commissioners were also requested to give their opinion as to whether the limiting of the Tax to 4 Rupees lets off the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax.

4. The accompanying consolidated Statements contain all the information received on the first eight points, and the following is an abstract of the opinions given on the last point:—

BURDWAN.—Mr. J. H. Young.—5. Is of opinion that the limiting of the Tax to 4 Rupees does let off

the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax. Considers the limitation of the total amount to be raised according to Section II., viz., not to exceed an average of 2 annas a House, to be unnecessary, and that it might be advantageously repealed.

CUTTACK.—Mr. C. Steer.—6. Does not think that any man, however wealthy, can be considered to have paid less than he ought who pays a sum sufficient to support one Chowkeedar. He would therefore continue the limit of 4 Rupees.

PATNA.—Mr. H. Fergusson.—7. States that the limitation of the Tax to 1 Rupee per mensem does not, in general, or to any great extent, let off the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax. Most wealthy men have more than one House, and they cannot be reasonably called upon to pay more than the entire salary of one Chowkeedar for each of their Houses. But Mr. Fergusson objects to the general limitation in Section XI. of the Act to the effect "that the aggregate sum to be raised shall not exceed the average rate of 2 annas per mensem for each House." This limitation operates so as to prevent the possibility of raising even in wealthy Towns a sum by any means sufficient for the Conservancy purposes contemplated in Section XXXVI. Mr. Fergusson adds that the Law having directed that no one House shall be assessed at more than the pay of one Chowkeedar, has thereby prescribed a sufficient limit of the Tax, and that the further general limitation is, therefore, unnecessary and should be repealed, as it defeats one of the most important objects of the Act, viz., the "cleansing and lighting and otherwise improving the Town."

DACCA.—Mr. C. T. Davidson.—8. States that the limiting of the Tax to 4 Rupees does, in some instances, let off the wealthy, but those instances are far from numerous.

BALIARPORE.—Mr. G. U. Vale.—9. States that the wealthy might pay a higher Chowkeedaree Tax than 4 Rupees, but in all his Division there are only three Houses rated at 4 Rupees per mensem.

NAGPUR.—Mr. H. M. Reid.—10. States that the limiting the Tax to a sum equivalent to the monthly pay of a Chowkeedar certainly does cause it to fall somewhat lightly upon the wealthy. The principle upon which the limitation was fixed is presumed by Mr. Reid to be, that, if a wealthy person had wished to make arrangements for the protection of his own House, he would not have appointed more than a single Watchman for the purpose, and that he could not be reasonably expected to pay for guarding his neighbour's premises. Mr. Reid adds that the Chowkeedaree Tax is an unpopular one, and the more so from the circumstances of the sums authorized to be levied under it not being altogether devoted to the objects for which they are primarily authorized by the Law to be appropriated. The only remedy which Mr. Reid suggests is to assess and collect only a sufficient Chowkeedaree Tax to meet the expenses *bond fide* to be incurred for Chowkeedaree purposes, and to pass a separate Conservancy Act.

RASHBURY.—Mr. E. Gouldsbury.—11. Is of opinion that, in practice, the limitation of the Tax to 4 Rupees has not the effect of letting off the wealthy by lessening their fair share of the Tax. The assessment, as now limited, seems to him to bear, with tolerable fairness, on all classes, and he does not think that it would be advisable to fix a higher limit.

12. The Act is not in operation anywhere within the Cuttack Division.

Statement of the Collections and Disbursements of the

DIVISION.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.*	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	The provisions of Act XX. of 1850 were not introduced into this District till 1859,				
	Beerbhoom	Soory	... 680	817	1,658 4 0	1,128 12 8 4 Chowkeedars, at 5 Rs each 240 ■ 0 14, at 4 Rs. each. 672 0 0	Rs. As. P.
						Total .. 912 0 0	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	5,462	197	7,817 1 2	7,092 10 2 6 Jemadars, at 6 Rs. each 482 0 0 46 Burkundauzes, at 4 each .. 2,208 0 0 2 Burkundauzes, at 8 each ... 72 0 0	
						Total .. 2,712 0 0	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	2,148	160	8,810 ■ 0	8,125 1 0 50 Chowkeedars, at 8-4 each .. 1,950 0 0 1 Sirdar, at 5 .. 80 ■ 0	
						Total .. 2,010 ■ 0	
	Ditto	Chinsurah	1,878	235	8,827 10 0	8,601 9 0 54 Chowkeedars, at 8-4 each .. 2,106 ■ 0	
	Ditto	Chandernagore	807	128	1,007 4 ■	899 4 0 18 Chowkeedars, at 8-4 each .. 703 0 0	

* NOTE.—For particulars of this Column please see Statement H.

Chowkeedars Tax in the Lower Provinces for 1858.

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town	REMARKS.
when the collections amounted to only 70 or 80 Rupees			
1 Sudder Bukshree, at 15 Rs. ..	Rs. As. P. 160 0 0	2 Mollies at Rs. 2 each, from Jan. to Aug. 1859 ..	At the end of the year the sum available for Conservancy purposes ought to be Rupees 577-8-6. This sum will fully meet all the immediate requirements of the Town, added to the balance of the Chowkeedaree Fund of the last year, Rupees 851-7-11
Stationery ..	12 0 0	For repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c ..	
		951 7 11	
Total ..	192 0 0	Total .. 999 7 11	
1 Tax Darogah, at 25 Rs. ..	Rupees .. 300 0 0	2,160 6	The sum collected during the year 1858, with the addition of the Convict Labor Fund, which amounted to Rupees 1,027-1-0, was not nearly sufficient for keeping up the Police and maintaining the Roads in proper order. This year the Tax has been extended to the Suburbs of Burdwan and the assessment has been considerably increased, the estimated annual collection being Rupees 11,038-2-0, against 7,817-1-2 of 1858, but even this sum is not sufficient to repair the Roads of a large and increasing Town like Burdwan
6 Duffadars, at 3 each ..	216 ■ 0		
Total ..	516 0 0		
1 Sudder Bukshree, at 50 Rs. ..	600 0 0	10 Dhangers, at 3-R each .. 420 0 ■	Insufficient. The Tax for 1859 has been increased, and there should be, if the assessment is realized, a monthly surplus of 300 Rupees.
1 Mohurir, at 8 ..	96 0 0	1 Sirdar, at 1 .. 60 0 0	
Total ..	696 0 0	Total .. 480 0 0	
		For Conservancy improvements in both Towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah .. 1,039 12 3	
1 Sudder Bukshree, at 50 ..	600 0 0	12 Dhangers, at 3-5 each .. 504 0 0	
1 Mohurir, at 8 ..	96 0 0	1 Sirdar, at 5 .. 60 0 0	
Total ..	696 ■ 0	Total .. 564 0 0	
None		None.	

Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax	Estimated amount of col- lection per annum.	The amount actually col- lected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
							Rs. As. P.
Burdwan Division—(Continued)	Howrah	Howrah	11,133	1,107	18,090 0 0	13,012 8 0	165 Chowkedaras, at 4 each .. 7,020 0 0
	Midnapore	Midnapore	6,225	2,002	11,992 8 0	11,119 9 3	100 Chowkedaras entertained at different peri- ods, at 3 and 1 Rs. each .. 3,102 0 6 3 Dulfadars, at 4 each .. 130 13 6 3 Jemadaras, at 8 each .. 82 8 9
						Total ..	3,324 0 9
Chittagong Division	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,303	1,150	3,610 2 0	3,015 1 3	3 Jemadaras, at 6 each .. 16 0 0 52 Chowkedaras, at 4 each .. 2,496 0 0
						Total ..	2,712 1 0
	Noakhali	Sundarban	672	135	1,300 8 0	1,263 0 0	16 Chowkedaras, at 4 each .. 768 0 0
	Tipperah	Tipperah ..	1,128	60	1,712 1 0	1,625 7 4	25 Chowkedaras at 4, and 2 Jemadaras at 6 each .. 1,344 1 1

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conserv- ancy arrangements	How far the amount ex- pended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P		
The Sudder Bok- shee was paid by Commissional 12 per cent., includ- ing salary of his Subordinate Es- tablishment and Stationery charges, total .. 1,801 10 0	Salary of Writer, Farash, and Sea- vengers .. 506 0 0 Lighting the Town, &c .. 950 3 5 Watering ditto .. 97 5 10 On Works of im- provement .. 506 0 7 Total .. 2,210 2 10	The amount now expended is not apparently suffi- cient for the require- ments of the Town. More might be expended in lighting and water- ing the Roads, &c.	
1 Tax Darogah from January to 23rd September at 20, and from 24th September to the end of the year at 35; and 1 Mohurir at 10, and 3 ditto at 10 each .. 160 7 6 Stationery .. 24 8 6 Miscellaneous charges .. 821 1 3	17 Scavengers ap- pointed at dif- ferent periods, 1 at 5, and 16 at 3 each .. 126 11 5 Feed of Bullocks .. 29 3 1 Cars, &c. .. 217 11 6 Lighting .. 1,027 10 2 Miscellaneous charges .. 6 0 0 Repairing Roads and Bridges .. 3,259 11 7 Total .. 4,006 15 9	The amount as at present expended in the Conservancy Department, in the Magistrate's opinion, meets with the require- ments of the Town.	
1 Tax Darogah, at 25 .. 300 0 0 1 Mohurir, at 7 .. 64 0 0 Stationery .. 24 0 0 Total .. 408 0 0	Rupees ... 22 12 0	The Statement shows an expenditure of Rupees 127-11-3 over and above the actual collection, which was of course met by the surplus collection of past years. This shows how inadequate the state of the collec- tions is to the wants of a Town like Chittagong. But there are other Local Funds,—"Convict La- bor," "Chuk Bazar," and "Sanitary Improve- ment,"—from which large amounts are an- nually spent in Conserv- ancy purposes.	
1 Tax Darogah, at 15 .. 180 0 0 1 Jmnadar, at 6 .. 72 0 0 Total .. 252 0 0	Rupees ... 30 0 0	The Road work in the Town was formerly done by Prisoners, and there- fore the expenditure in the Conservancy Depart- ment is very low.	
1 Tax Darogah, at 16 .. 192 0 0	.....	When added to the Convict Labor Fund the total Municipal Fund is suffi- cient for the ordinary re- quirements of the Town.	

Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District	Town					
							Rs As P
Bihar	Gaya	..	6,587	3,647	17,934 1 0	10,201 4 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Jemadar, at 8 each .. 480 0 0 Value of Oil, at 8 annas per Jemadar .. 30 0 0 10 Bala Chowkeedars, at 1/2 each .. 480 0 0 266 Chowkeedars at salaries varying from 3 to 4 each .. 12,481 0 6
							Total ... 13,171 9 6
Champaran	....		The Act is not in force anywhere within this District				
Patna	Patna	...	30,066	7,600	27,600 0 0	*20,947 7 7 607 Chowkeedars, at 3 each .. 21,852 0 0	
Saran	Chuprah	..	5,535	2,038	7,501 3 0	7,407 13 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sowars, at 18 each .. 482 0 0 10 Duffadars, at 6 each .. 720 0 0 101 Burkar mandazies, at 4 each .. 4,848 0 0 1 Chowkeedar, at 3-8 .. 42 0 0
							Total ... 6,042 0 0
Shahabad	Arrah	...	1,082	1,024	2,244 3 0	2,124 0 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 Chowkeedars, at 3 each .. 1,470 0 0 2 Jemadar, at 6 each .. 144 0 0 ■ Naib Jemadar, at 4 each .. 96 0 0
							Total ... 1,716 0 0
Tirhoot	..		The Act has not yet been fully introduced into this District.				

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conser- vancy arrangements	How far the amount expended in the Conser- vancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1 Bokshee, at 40 Stationery .. 480 0 0 10 Suburbakars, at 6 Rs. each for 11 months .. 60 0 0 1 Mohurir of Tax Establishment, at 20 .. 600 0 0 1 Mohurir of Bukshees khanna, at 5 Rs. .. 210 0 0	Rupees .. 1,020 11 3 expended in re- pairing Roads, &c., from the surplus of pre- vious year.	Insufficient. A far larger sum than the annual sur- plus is required, in order to cleanse and light the Town.	
Total .. <u>1,500 0 0</u>			
2 Bokshees, at 80 Rs. each .. 720 0 0 2 Mohurirs, at 12 each .. 288 0 0 5 Dusladars, at 7 each .. 420 0 0 10 Dusladars, at 5 each .. 600 0 0 3 Chupprassees, at 4 each .. 144 0 0 Stationery and Contingencies .. 50 0 0	Rupees .. 935 6 3	Insufficient. The only ex- penses hitherto incurred are on account of Convict employed in keeping clean the City Road.	* The Act came into operation from the 1st January 1859. The amount of collections given is therefore from 1st January to 31st October, or ten months.
Total .. <u>2,222 0 0</u>			
1 Bokshee, at 20 4 Dusladars, at 5 each .. 210 0 0 240 0 0 Stationery, House rent, and other charges .. 210 2 6	Repair of Roads, Buildings, and Drains .. 206 3 9 Miscellaneous charges .. 10 3 0	As long as Prisoners are employed on the Town Roads, the Fund will be sufficient. If the Convict labor be removed, it will be inadequate.	
Total .. <u>090 2 0</u>	Total .. <u>210 6 9</u>		
1 Bokshee, at 20 Stationery .. 210 0 0 48 0 ■	None.	Annual savings utterly inadequate.	
Total .. <u>288 0 ■</u>			

Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Po- lice Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town					
							Rs. As P
Dacca	Dacca	..	7,010	5,180	14,027 0 0	*12,145 6 3	3 Inspectors, at 20 each... 720 0 0 1 Jeenadar, at 15 .. 180 0 0 9 Jemadars, at 12 each . 1,290 0 0 50 Chowke- dars, at 6 each .. 3,000 0 0 150 Chowke- dars, at 4 each ... 7,200 0 0
							Total . 12,890 0 0
Bacher- gunge	Burmeial..	..	818	26	1,371 12 0	1,361 1 0	23 Chowke- dars, at 1 each .. 1104 0 0
Mymensing	Nusserabad	..	779	270	1,860 4 0	1,736 4 0	■ Chowke- dars, at 8, from Janu- ary to April; and 34 at 4, from May to December... 1,424 0 0
Sylhet	Sylhet	..	2,004	530	3,547 15 0	3,500 3 0	15 Chowke- dars, at 5 each ... 900 0 0 45 Chowke- dars, at 4 each ... 2,160 0 0 1 Jullud, at 8 each ... 36 0 0
							Total ... 3,096 0 0

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conserv- ancy arrangements.	How far the amount ex- pended in the Conserv- ancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1 Tax Darogah, at 50 .. 600 0 0	Rupees . 1,852 13 0 expended from the surplus of previous years.	Taking the surplus in round numbers at 3,000 Rupees per annum, it is alto- gether inadequate to the Conservancy requirements of the City. The state of the Conservancy of this Town is so bad, that it is most desirable that some steps may be taken to provide funds for its im- provement. The Magis- trate hopes in the new settlement to earn a large sum for Conservancy pur- poses, and to reduce the expenditure as far as pos- sible.	* Collected during nine months of the year, as the Act came into operation from April 1838.
4 Mohurirs, at 10 each .. 480 0 0			
1 Duffry, at 4 .. 48 0 0			
8 Duffadars, at 7 each .. 672 0 0			
Stationery .. 60 0 0			
Rent of ten Divi- sion Houses at 20-4 .. 248 0 0			
Lighting ditto at 4-13 .. 57 12 0			
 Total ... <u>2,160 12 0</u>			
1 Mohurir, at 10 120 0 0	Rupees .. 90 0 0	The yearly surplus does not exceed 10 or 50 Rupees. Many Houses that could pay a high rate are as- sessed at a nominal rate. In this, and the remain- ing Districts of the Di- vision, the sum deter- mined on by the Magis- trates to be raised annu- ally, under Section IX, appears to have been lim- ited to an amount suffi- cient for maintaining the Chowkeldars, without re- ference to Conservancy.	
1 Jemadar, at 8 96 0 0			
Total .. <u>216 0 0</u>			
Tax Darogah, at 15 180 0 0	Rupees .. 196 1 5	This question cannot be sa- tisfactorily answered now, as very little has been done to the Town Roads, &c., during the last two years.	
Tax Jemadar, at 8 48 0 0			
Stationery .. 6 0 0			
 Total .. <u>234 0 0</u>			
1 Tax Darogah, ■ 20 .. 240 0 0	Rupees .. 3 0 0	Quite inadequate.	
1 Mohurir, at 5 60 0 0			
3 Peons, at 8 each .. 108 0 0			
Stationery .. 18 0 0			
 Total ... <u>426 0 0</u>			

NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the TAX.	Estimated amount of col- lection per annum.	The amount actually col- lected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.	
District.		District.	Town			Rs. As. P.	
DACA DIVS.—(Contd.)	Furredpore	Furredpore	1,012	130	1,286 1 0	1,202 4 0	21 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 1,008 0 0
	Monghyr	Monghyr...	7,717	1,070	11,725 14 0	11,314 6 9	6 Jemadaras, at 6 each 432 ■ 0 137 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 6,576 0 ■
BAGULPORE Division.						Total .. 7,008 0 0	
NUPDEA Division.	Purneah	Purneah ..	2,957	None.	6,575 8 0	5,966 3 3	93 Chowkeedars, at 3 each* ... 8,348 0 0
	Bhangul-	Bhangul- pore	5,835	1,002	9,002 4 0	7,770 5 9	3 Duffadaras, at 5 each.. 180 0 0 155 Chowkeedars, at 3 each† ... 5,580 0 0
Total .. 3,348 0 0						Total .. 5,760 0 0	
NUPDEA Division.	Nuddea	Kishnagore	4,460	1,994	7,500 0 0	7,430 12 9	Inspектор, at 25 800 0 0 2 Jemadaras, at 8 each 192 0 0 100 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ... 4,800 0 0
						Total .. 5,292 0 0	

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1 Tax Darogah, at 10 .. 120 0 0 1 Tax Jemadar, at 8 .. 96 0 0 Stationery .. 10 8 0	Nil.	Utterly inadequate. A number of Roads are going to run for want of repairs, and much sickness is caused by the impossibility to keep down the jungle or cleanse the Streets.	
Total ... 226 8 0			
1 Bakshee, at 16 192 0 0 2 Mohurirs, at 9 each .. 216 0 0 7 Peons, at 4 each 336 0 0	1 Inspector, at 40 480 0 0 8 Sweepers, at 3 each .. 288 0 0 4 Bullocks, at 2 each .. 96 0 0 Other charges .. 505 8 0	During the year a small sum was only expended for Conservancy purposes out of this Fund, as upwards of 3,000 Rupees were sanctioned and expended on the improvement of the Town from the Convict Labor Fund and this sufficed, almost all the Roads in the Town being already paved. The present assessment is nearly double the assessment under the old Law, and the Magistrate thinks that it may yet be further increased.	
Total .. 744 0 0	Total . 1,469 8 0		
1 Bakshee, at 30 360 0 0 1 Mohurir, at 10 120 0 0 4 Duffadurs, at 6 each .. 240 0 0	Rupees ... 200 0 0	No Conservancy Establishment has hitherto been kept up in Parnesh, but it is proposed to immediately form one. The surplus available, which is equal to Rupees 160 per mensem, would be sufficient to keep the Town clean, but inadequate to the other Conservancy requirements of the Town.	* The Magistrate has been directed to raise the pay of the Chowkidars to 4 Rupees.
Total ... 720 0 0			
1 Bakshee, at 30 360 0 0 2 Mohurirs, at 8 each .. 192 0 0 6 Peons, at 3 each 216 0 0 Stationery .. 36 0 0	Rupees ... 1,702 2 8 } being the surplus of the preceding years.	Insufficient.	+ The Magistrate has been directed to raise the pay of the Chowkidars to 4 Rupees.
Total .. 804 0 0			
1 Tax Darogah, at 80 .. 860 0 0 1 Mohurir, at 8 .. 96 0 0 6 Sirdars, at 6 each .. 360 0 0 Stationery .. 4 0 0	Rupees ... 500 8 0 on account of pay of the Conservancy Establishment; and		
Total .. 820 0 0	Rupees ... 1,001 0 0 from the surplus of the previous years on account of Conservancy improvements.		

Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
							Rs. As. P.
	Barnet ..	Baraset ..	2,394	810	8,872 15 0	843 0 0	37 Chowkedaras, at 5 each .. 2,220 0 0
	Jessore ..	Kushbali ..	1,020	282	3,113 7 0	2,738 6 0	2 Jemadaras, at 1 each 192 0 0 40 Chowkedaras, at 4 each .. 1,020 0 0 <u>Total . 2,112 0 0</u>
	24. Pergun-nah ..	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	47,838	4,414	80,874 18 6	68,174 14 0	1,045 Watchmen, at 5 each .. 62,700 0 0 Uniform, &c 4,492 0 0 <u>Total .. 67,192 0 0</u>
	Bograh ..	Bograh ..	616	24	1,295 2 0		6 Chowkedaras, at 5 each .. 800 0 0 15 Chowkedaras, at 4 each .. 720 0 0 <u>Total .. 1,020 0 0</u>
	Dinapore ..	Rajgunge ..	2,731	526	5,388 4 0	4,273 10 41	4 Jemadaras, at 12, 10, 8, and 6 each respectively 482 0 0 8 Burkundauzes, two at 5, and six at 4 each .. 408 0 0 <u>Total .. 890 0 0</u>

The Collecting Establishment its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conserv- ancy arrangements.	How far the amount expen- ded in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1 Bukehee, at 10. 120 0 0 1 Sircar, at 5 .. 60 0 0 2 Jemadars, at 7 each ... 168 0 0 Stationery, &c., ... 30 0 0 Total ... 378 0 0	Nil.		* The Act came into operation from October 1868.
Tax Collector, at 19 .. 216 0 0 Mohurir, at 8 .. 96 0 0 Contingencies .. 30 0 0 Total .. 348 0 0	Nil.	The yearly cost of the Con- servancy Establishment is Rupees 6,800/-, which is derived from the Con- vict Labor Fund. It will consequently be seen that the Chowkidar Tax would go but a short way to meet the Conservancy requirements of the Town.	
2 Darogahs, ■ ■ each .. 1,248 0 0 1 Sudder Tax Darogah, at 32 384 0 0 9 Mohurirs, at 10 each .. 1,080 ■ 0 52 Sircars, at 8 each .. 4,092 0 0 Mr Heysham's salary for seven months .. 700 0 0 Total .. 8,404 0 0	Rupees .. 636 8 0	The increased Tax was un- popular, and the collec- tions have been attended with considerable diffi- culty. Under the present circumstances the surplus does not meet the require- ments for the Conservancy, but the Magistrate thinks, after the Tax has been enforced another year, everything abso- lutely necessary might be accomplished, not includ- ing of course the public Roads. It being the first year of the Tax coming into force, the amount necessary for all matters connected with Conserv- ancy was not included in the Estimate that was furnished to the Pun- chahets.	
1 Tax Darogah at 8 .. 96 0 0 + Stationery .. 12 0 0 Total .. 108 0 0	Nil.	The surplus, Rupees 160, is quite insufficient for the Conservancy requirements of the Town. At present it suffices, because the Town Roads are repaired by Convict labor.	† As the Act has not been a year in force, the amount of actual collections is not given.
1 Bukehee, at 50 600 0 ■ 1 Dhoeler, at 2 24 0 0 Total .. 624 0 0	Rupees .. 471 12 0		

Division.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.		Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of collection per annum.	The amount actually collected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
	District.	Town.					
							Rs. A. P.
Maldah ..	..				The provisions of the Act have not yet been fully introduced into this District.		
Moorschedabad ..	Berhampore	22,391	5,201	89,656 13 6	87,808 4 8	7 Jemadar, at 8 each 24 Chowkeedars, at 3 each ... 532 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ...	672 0 0 864 0 0 25,596 0 0
Ditto ..	Dowlatabad	822	37	• 518 2 0	499 9 0	16 Chowkeedars, at 4 each, for 5 months .	820 0 0
Ditto ..	Jungypore	3,630	55	3,334 2 1	+ 3,172 0 8	1 Jemadar, at 7 ... 1 Jemadar, at 6 ... 2 Chowkeedars, at 5 each ... 1 Chowkeedar, at 4-8 65 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ...	84 0 0 72 0 0 120 0 0 54 0 0 8,120 0 0
Pubnah ..	Pubnah ..	2,167	■	2,258 1 0	2,151 18 6	51 Chowkeedars, at 3 each ..	1,836 0 0
Rajshahye ..	Rampore Baulchah ..	5,164	247	7,441 2 0	7,317 6 6	1 Inspector, at 15 ... 4 Jemadar, at 10 each ... 99 Chowkeedars, at 4 each ...	180 0 0 480 0 0 4,752 0 0
						Total ..	5,612 0 0

OF SURVEYOR.—(Continued.)

The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay, and total annual cost.	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town	REMARKS.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1 Bokshee, at 80 960 0 0 1 Mohurir, at 16 192 0 0 4 Ditto, at 12 each 576 0 0 1 Ditto, at 10 .. 120 0 0 8 Tushildare, at 8, each .. 768 0 0 2 Ditto, at 7 each 168 0 0 8 Ditto, at 6 each 576 0 0 6 Ditto, at 4 each 288 0 0 Stationery 30 0 0	Rupees . 6,528 5 0		
Total ... 3,678 0 0			
1 Tushildar, at 10, for 5 months.. 50 0 0	Nil.	.....	* The amount of collections and of charges for five months only, for which period the Act was introduced in 1855.
1 Bokshee, at 10 .. 120 0 0 1 Mohurirs, at 5 each .. 180 0 0 Stationery .. 24 0 0	2 Domes, at 1 Rupee each 24 0 0	Just at present it is up-hill work, as the Tax is new and the Conservancy of the Town was previously neglected, but in the course of two years the surplus Tax will, the Magistrate thinks, be found sufficient.	+ These amounts represent the demands and collections for eight months, during which the Act was in operation in 1855.
Total ... 324 0 0			
1 Bokshee, at 8 .. 96 0 0 Stationery .. 12 0 0	The Conservancy Establishment is one Done. The rest of the money was spent on repairs of the Roads.		
Total ... 108 0 0			
1 Bokshee, at 22 .. 284 0 0 4 Tushildars, at 4 each .. 192 0 0 1 Tushildar, at 2 .. 24 0 0	Transferred to the Municipal Committee, Rupees . 1,425 6 6	Amount expended by the Municipal Committee in 1858 being 9,281-4-9½, the Tax surplus furnished more than one-sixth.	
Total ... 490 0 0			

District.	NAME OF TOWN AND THE DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED.	Total number of Houses in which the Tax is levied.	Total number of Houses exempted from the Tax.	Estimated amount of col- lection per annum.	The amount actually col- lected.	The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages, and their total annual cost.
						Rs. As. P.
Bangpore..	Bangpore and No- wabgungo	1,134	238	2,820 ■ ■	2,220 0 0	50 Chowkees- dars, at 3 each 1,800 0 0
Grand Total ..		2,02,916	44,284	3,20,176 6 2	2,60,280 7 2	Grand Total ... 2,21,801 18 8

Statement B., containing the

District	Town	NUMBER OF HOUSES																
		9 P.M.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.	12 A.M.	11 A.M.	10 A.M.	9 A.M.	8 A.M.	7 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 A.M.	4 A.M.	3 A.M.	2 A.M.			
Berhampore	Soory	0	12	6	347	8	4	0	219	0	11	0	18	0	0	42	0	
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,198	1,170	604	616	839	892	1,28	809	127	112	82	127	10	98	4	102	0
Hooghly	Hooghly	0	0	0	1,072	149	303	25	384	5	61	1	69	1	5	0	69	0
Ditto	Chittorah	0	0	0	1,170	0	102	0	245	0	30	0	63	0	0	0	70	0
Ditto	Chaudhurjore	0	0	0	600	66	101	1	■	1	9	4	18	0	0	0	23	0
Howrah	Howrah	0	0	0	4,145	2,147	1,227	400	1,004	101	273	27	166	5	41	0	222	0
Mulopore	Mulopore	0	822	11	2,121	1	57	0	3,288	4	42	6	84	0	2	0	307	0
Chittagong	Chittagong	0	0	0	946	105	300	30	444	18	52	1	96	0	6	0	67	0
Kankhuli	Sundarban	0	0	5	96	0	54	0	191	6	0	0	23	0	0	0	41	0
Tipperah	Tipperah	4	114	27	299	50	171	5	125	11	52	9	46	1	8	0	37	0
Bellary	Trichy	From	19	10	4,104	654	3,207	493								675		
Patna	Patna	70	8764	2,845	7,964	956	4,092	207	2,142	81	163	23	203	20	07	5	714	0
Burnpur	Chapra	6	1	0	3,912	323	339	19	601	98	74	11	170	7	17	3	112	1
Mahabubnagar	Aurangabad	From	104	10	275					69						50		
Dacca	Dacca	0	0	0	4,221	189	427	13	1,239	2	79	0	455	2	9	13	830	0
Bakerganj	Burmaid	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	170	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	70	0
Barisalnagar	Vasseralist	0	0	0	442	0	87	0	60	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	31	0
Sylhet	Sylhet	160	340	86	321	61	217	0	247	10	91	0	71	0	0	0	72	0
Farrukhpore	Farrukhpore	25	115	03	300	90	129	31	121	21	23	2	18	0	6	0	14	0
Mongir	Mongir	128	630	1	1,431	00	1,161	40	1,072	10	360	0	335	1	41	3	260	0
Purneah	Purneah	0	0	0	171	0	172	0	182	0	8	0	100	0	0	0	260	0
Bhaigulpore	Bhaigulpore	7	159	22	55	381	796	94	778	40	114	16	227	11	40	2	100	1
Buddes	Kedungahur	0	0	0	* 190	460	672	51	478	13	97	1	165	1	■	0	161	1
Barnet	Barnet	0	77	31	608	325	602	8	470	10	48	1	73	0	5	4	■	1
Jessore	Rusolia	0	0	0	300	120	218	0	171	8	15	3	78	0	1	0	92	1
36 Pergunnah	Suburb of Calcutta	94	621	767	11,548	3,411	10,224	61	10,138	321	1,430	94	2,442	28	140	6	893	3
Bograh	Bograh	0	62	58	142	97	100	69	81	20	28	18	59	■	6	17	-	
Dinajpore	Rajganga	31	643	195	700	46	77	351	370	8	16	6	98	5	13	0	210	2
Moorschedabad	Moorschedabad	8	174	28	13,572	565	1,604	6	2,612	8	225	0	446	0	0	0	536	0
Ditto	Doubtless	0	1	0	412	59	133	6	149	3	41	4	83	0	5	1	34	0
Ditto	Tunipore	65	604	524	904	376	892	44	461	0	130	6	188	0	0	0	100	0
Purnea	Purnea	0	0	0	1,406	218	220	10	100	16	23	4	46	6	3	3	39	0
Bajishahye	Bajishahye	0	8	12	1,591	174	802	261	896	58	120	■	161	28	61	10	118	1
Haungpore	Haungpore and Nawabganjo	0	0	0	615	0	105	0	170	0	28	0	55	0	8	0	45	0

* In this the

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of Column 4 of Statement A.

REBATED TAX IS LEVIED AT THE UNDERTHEWITTED RATES, AND.—

Authorised limit.

K L SECRETARIAL OFFICE.

	Amount expended in Conservancy arrangements.	How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department meets the requirements of each Town.	REMARKS.
			REMARKS.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
2 Bakshees, at 27-8 each per month ...	330 0 0	Nil.	Mr. Drummond is of opinion that no amount of Municipal Funds would suffice to keep Mahigunge and Nowabgunge in proper order.
Grand Total ...	31,140 1 ■	Grand Total ...	The result here exhibited arises from the operation of the provisions of Regulation XXII, of 1816, the new Law not having been at first introduced, owing to an apparently erroneous impression on the part of the Magistrate that neither a rate nor an assessment would provide sufficient Funds. The Commissioner has however now directed the Magistrate to introduce the Act in Mahigunge and Nowabgunge, including Iludhabullub.

N. B.—The Act is not in operation anywhere within the Cuttack Division.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI, of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to Public and unreserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 24th day of December 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 26th day of September 1860:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 7979.—Talook Roy Gourburry Sing, Pergunnah Chyton Nugger ; recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing ; sudder jumma, rupees 541-5-1.

No. 27501.—Talook Aham Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Baneah Chong ; recorded proprietors, Sheik Latee and others ; sudder jumma, rupees 683-15-2.

No. 27501.—Talook Assadood Rezah, Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Baneah Chong ; recorded proprietor, Krishna Churn Das, sudder jumma, rupees 712-3-0.

No. 40981.—Talook Chyton Chund, Pergunnah Chyton Nugger, recorded proprietor, Roy Radha Gobind Sing ; sudder jumma, rupees 992-10-3.

No. 54721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazeer, Hissah Syud Mahomed Bateer, Pergunnah Turrup ; recorded proprietors, Nobo Kiste Mejooddar and others ; sudder jumma, rupees 3,161-5-1.

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Modon Rezah, Pergunnah Tonup ; recorded proprietors, Rambullub Deb and others ; sudder jumma, rupees 2,781-3-2.

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kaem Rezah, Pergunnah Tonup ; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others ; sudder jumma, rupees 1,966-11-11.

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Amud Ally, Hissah Syud Kohin Rezah, Pergunnah Turrup ; recorded proprietors, Joy Gobind Roy and others ; sudder jumma, rupees 718-12-10.

*
SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP, }
The 24th November 1860. }

G. G. BALFOUR,
Collector.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 8th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 12th of February next :—

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst.

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Amherst in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. A Port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of two annas per every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

II. When any vessel enters the said Port being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshippment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

III. Provided that, when any vessel having left the said Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay the Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the date, pursuant to Section XLII, Act XXII of 1855, declare, by Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates

at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act ; and from and after the said date no Port-due shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855, and of this Act.

No Port-due to be levied except under Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. Waller,
Clerk of the Council.

TUE, 15TH DECEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 15th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 19th of March next :—

A Bill to amend the law relating to Minors.

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify and amend the law for hearing suits relative to the custody and nurture of minors ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Any person interested in or asserting an Application interest in the proper custody or nurture of a minor, may make an application by petition to the Judge of any District in so far as a Civil court might

lawfully be instituted in the same behalf, and the Judge shall hear and dispose of the petition in like manner as the same matter preferred by the same party might have been heard and disposed of on being preferred by plaint in a Civil suit.

II. Upon any such application being made, or at any subsequent stage of the Remedy. proceedings, the Judge may cause any minor referred to therein to be produced in Court and may make such other order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor as may appear proper.

III. In trying petitions preferred under this Procedure. Act, the Judge shall be guided by the procedure prescribed in Act VIII of 1859 in so far as the same shall be applicable; and any orders made by the Judge may be enforced as if made in a regular suit.

IV. An appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court from any order made by a Lower Appeal. Court under this Act, in the same manner as an appeal lies to the Sudder Court in regular suits.

V. Petitions preferred under this Act to the Zillah Court or to the Sudder Stamps on Peti- Court may be written on the tions. Stamp paper prescribed for petitions in those Courts respectively; and nothing Saving of laws. in this Act shall be taken to interfere with the jurisdiction exercised under the Laws in force by the Courts of Wards; or under Act XXI of 1855 and Act XI of 1859.

VI. The term "Judge" in this Act shall Interpretation include the principal Civil Court of any district not being within the jurisdiction of a Court established by Royal Charter.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 10.

Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain H. Pester, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of the Police of the Camp of His Excellency, under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1836.

A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

No. 2418.

Port William, the 17th December 1860.

Note:—Mr. Charles Edward Lance, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate, for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 2419.

The 15th December 1860.

Messrs. E. Montagu, J. R. Reid, and J. Tweedie, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the

Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival on the 15th instant by the Steamship *Nemesis*, which reached the Sandheads on the 13th idem.

No. 2420.

Mr. F. C. Sandes, Solicitor to Government, reported his return from Sick leave and resumed charge of his Office from Mr. R. F. Stack on the 15th instant.

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 102.

Camp Raneec-ka Talao, the 13th Decr. 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain E. W. Dun, of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, to act as Commandant of the Bhopal Levy.

No. 104.

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Rewah, received charge of the Agency Office from Captain W. Osborne, c. b., on the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date on which Captain Osborne, c. b., proceeds on Furlough:—

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Political Agent at Rewah.

Lieutenant T. Acton, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as 1st Assistant at Nagode.

Lieutenant P. Ward, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, Nagode Police, to officiate as 2nd Assistant at Rewah.

No. 106.

Major R. L. Taylor, o. b., resumed charge of the Meywar Political Agency on the 24th ultimo.

A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

No. 6061.

Port William, the 14th December 1860.

Captain E. B. Sladen and Lieutenant R. C. Burn, Assistant Commissioners, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, reported their arrival at Madras from Europe on the 25th ultimo.

No. 6065.

Lieutenant C. R. Shaw, of the Oudh Commission, availed himself, on the 20th ultimo, of the leave granted to him by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and confirmed in General Order dated 4th instant, No. 5837.

W. GREY,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.

~~Fort William, the 14th December 1860.~~SUMMARY OR CONSTRUCTIONS OF INCOME TAX ACTS
XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.

The liability to Income Tax of Mechanical Financial Department Engineers, appointed by Government of India, 16th December 1860, No. 11971, to the Madras Government.

depends on the terms of their Covenant. If the Covenant specifies the liability of such persons to serve at Sea then they are exempt.

But if their liability so to serve is only incidental to their general engagement to serve Government, then they are not entitled to exemption as a class, an exception being made, however, in favor of those who are actually engaged on board-ship for the period during which they so serve.

N. B.—On the 12th October 1860, (vide Government Gazette, October 13th, 1860,) it was held that if the Mechanical Engineers referred to in the foregoing Construction were Naval or Marine Officers, they would no doubt be exempted under Section IX. of Act XXIX. of 1860, but as it appeared that they had been sent out from England for service in the Department of Public Works, they were subject to the operation of the Income Tax. This led to a further reference from the Madras Government, which thought that the Officers in question were exempt, under Clause 4, Section IX. of Act XXIX. of 1860, as they were liable to serve on board-ship, and two of them were then so serving. The foregoing Construction must be considered as taking the place of the Construction previously issued on the same point.

When the Office of Collector of Income Tax is held by a Deputy Commissioner, to the Punjab Government, that Officer should be assessed with the duty to which he is liable by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate, and not by a Subsecdar acting as Assessor.

Under the Resolution of the Supreme Government dated 3rd November 1860, Rule IV. Section XCIVI., the return of Houses, as well as land, should be made in the District in which the Houses are situated.

PUBLISHED for general information, with an information to all Departments, Governments, and Officers concerned, that the above Summary should in future be quoted in all references or instructions, and ordered that a separate printed copy of the Summary be forwarded with each copy of the Gazette, for use in the Office of the Authority receiving the Gazette.

No. 146.

~~The 15th December 1860.~~

Notifications.—Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries, Pay, Ratta and Allowances of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments for December 1860, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments on Thursday, the 10th proximo.

Civil Department on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

No. 147.

~~The 14th December 1860.~~

Mr. J. Christie, 2nd Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, having returned to his duty from the leave granted to him in Financial Notification No. 140, dated 18th July last, has been appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Accountant General, vice Mr. L C. Probyn.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

**C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.**

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

~~Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.~~

No. 7A. of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Nagpore Irregular Force, with effect from the 20th of October 1860:—

2nd Regiment Infantry.

Lieutenant T. E. L. Higginson, 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Adjutant, to be Second in Command.

Lieutenant W. Playfair, 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Higginson.

**R. J. H. Birrell, Major-General,
Serg. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.**

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

~~Fort William, the 15th December 1860.~~

No. 1203 of 1860.—The following Extract from the London Gazette of the 6th November 1860 is published for general information:—

War Office, Pall Mall, 6th November 1860.

Brevet.

Captain William Gray, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, to be Major in the Army, dated 2nd July 1860.

Surgeon Major Alexander Gibson, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, retired upon full pay, to have the Honorary Rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, dated 6th November 1860.

The following promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General John Carlie, Madras Infantry, on the 29th August 1860, and of Major General Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K. C. B., Bombay Infantry, on the 6th October 1860:—

Lieutenant-General George Benjamin Brooks, Bombay Infantry, to be General, dated 30th August 1860.

Major-General John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, dated 30th August 1860.

Colonel James Fitzgerald, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General, dated 30th August 1860.

Colonel Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General, dated 7th October 1860.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces retired upon full pay to have a step of Honorary Rank as follows:—

Colonel John Skardon Ramsay, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General, dated 6th November 1860.

Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Chester Macleod, Bengal Engineers, to be Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Lewis Hart, Bombay Engineers, to be Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Major Henry William Preedy, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Major Charles Henry Winfield, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 6th November 1860.

Captain James Edward Taylor, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, dated 6th November 1860.

No. 1204 of 1860 — The under-mentioned Officers are promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Francis Atherton

Dickins, 31st Light Infantry

Lieutenant James Dowell

Swayne, 11th Native Infy.

Lieutenant James Creighton

Wood, 30th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Matthew

Longmore, 33rd Native Infy.

Lieutenant Charles Myers

Longueville Clarke, 37th Native Infantry

Lieutenant Thomas Francis

Forster, 39th Native Infy.

Lieutenant Frederick Cortlandt Anderson

71st N. I.

Lieutenant The Baron Ferdinand Von Andlau

25th Native Infantry

Lieutenant Charles Johnson

Nicholson, 54th Native Infy.

Lieutenant Montgomery Hunter

18th Native Infantry

Lieutenant John Fombelle

Templer, 8th European Regiment

No. 1205 of 1860 — The following Orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 275, dated 20th November 1860 — Confirming the Order by Major Logston, v. c., Commanding at Bolaram, dated 30th October 1860, directing Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to afford Medical aid to the Wing, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent at Bolaram, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon McAllum, m. d., 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, with the Head Quarters Wing of the Regiment to Jaulmali.

No. 278, dated 27th November 1860 — Confirming the Order by Major Abbott, c. a., Commanding at Aurangabad, dated 19th November 1860, directing Surgeon Major Orr, m. d. and c. a., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to assume Medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in addition to his own duties, from that date, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Evans, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on special duty to Multanpoor.

No. 1206 of 1860 — Captain G. C. Lloyd, 56th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 21st August 1860, to visit the Presidency, Mussoorie, and the Hills North of Dehra, on private affairs, under the old Regulations.

No. 1207 of 1860 — The under-mentioned Out Pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his Stipend at this Presidency, payment of Pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

*Rate of Pension
per diem.*

Private William Deardon, late } 11d., from the
of the 7th Foot. } 1st Oct. 1860.

No. 1208 of 1860 — The under-mentioned Students of the Agia Medical College having passed the prescribed examination are admitted into the Service as Native Doctors of the 1st Class, with effect from the 1st April 1858:—

Mahomed Yar Khan.

Jankey Pershad.

Roop Sing.

Pyray Loll.

Shooshur Mohumud.

Hussain Allee.

Soodler Lall.

Rahem Khan.

Gonee Lall.

Pirbhoo Lall.

Munram Sing.

Heera Lall.

No. 1209 of 1860 — The Government General Order No. 1137, of the 16th instant, placing Lieutenant D. Macdonald, of the 25th Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is cancelled, and the services of that Officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1210 of 1860 — The following Order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 658, dated 23rd November 1860 — Granting leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, to the under-mentioned Officers:—

Second Captain Thomas Elliott

Hughes, of the Artillery, Officiating Comandant, No. 3, Punjab Light Field Battery } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant John Chalmers, m. } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
the 30th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab

Assistant Surgeon Denis Bowes } For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Daly, m. d., of the Medical Department

Veterinary Surgeon Archibald } For two years, under the old
Turnbull, of the Artillery ... } Regulations.

No. 1211 of 1860 — Lieutenant W. Pattiye, of the 6th Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave from the 30th November to the 7th December 1860, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from Sick leave to Europe.

No. 1212 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Date of Arrival at
Fort William.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel T. F. Flemyn, 38th Regiment Native Infantry	
Captain J. S. Tulloh, Artillery	
Lieutenant A. F. P. Harcourt, 30th Native Infantry	
Lieutenant F. J. Millar, 33rd Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan	
Surgeon W. Keates, Medical Department	14th December 1860.
Surgeon G. Saunders, Medical Department	
Assistant Surgeon T. T. Sherlock, B. A., Civil, Futtehpore, on leave for fifteen months, from the 11th November 1859	

No. 1213 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Kelly Wollen, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry	For two years, under the old Regulations.
Captain Thomas Charlton Hamilton, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, Second in Command of the Arracan Battalion	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Captain Edward Agustus Saunders, of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Executive Engineer, Deccan Division, Department Public Works	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant George Cracklow, of Artillery	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon George Whitaker Walter, of the Madras Medical Establishment	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 1214 of 1860.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets for the Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

Date of Arrival at
Fort William.

<i>Infantry.</i>	
Mr. John Howard Broome	20th Nov. 1860.
/	Divis Henry Robertson... 14th Dec. 1860.

T. D. ATKINSON, Major,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 304.

Fort William, the 18th December 1860.

Appointments.—Mr. J. W. O'Donnell is appointed an Executive Engineer of the 4th Class, and placed in charge of the 1st Division, Great Deccan Road, with effect from the 9th November 1860.

No. 305.

Mr. R. Park is appointed a temporary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department, Bengal, and posted to the Dinagepore Division.

No. 306.

Notifications.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ormanney, Superintending Engineer on the Bengal Public Works Establishment, and Officiating Chief Engineer of the Punjab, is permitted to resign his acting appointment, and is transferred, at his own request, to the Presidency Circle (Calcutta); but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer of the Punjab till relieved.

Captain A. Impey, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, is transferred to the Cuttack Circle, vice Captain J. C. Harris, proceeding on leave, with effect from the date of his joining, after being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Ormanney.

Captain R. MacLagan, Principal of the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

Captain E. C. S. Williams, Bengal Engineers, is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, with a view to his appointment as Principal of the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, and will proceed and join without delay.

No. 307.

Mr. W. Palmer, Assistant Supervisor, attached to the 3rd Division, Grand Trunk Road, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 308.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. A. L. Perrier, c. e., Officiating Executive Engineer, 6th Division, Grand Trunk Road, is granted leave of absence for one year on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health, under Chapter II., Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

A. G. GOODWYN, Major,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 6729.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 7th November 1860.—Captain C. Murray to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Darjeeling until further orders.

The 11th December 1860.—Sub-Lieutenant H. Baker, 4th Bengal Police Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant of the 5th Bengal Police Battalion.

Baboo Gour Chunder Mojoondar, Officiating Moonsiff of Shahzadpore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL, Act X. of 1859, in the District of Purnea.

The 12th December 1860.—Dr. C. Palmer to be an Honorary Member of the Howrah Hospital Committee.

The 18th December 1860.—Mr. H. Davies, Deputy Collector of Monghyr, is entrusted with the duties of an Assessor, under Section XXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860, in that District.

The 14th December 1860.—Mr. J. W. Garstin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Buxar, is transferred to Purnea, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

The 15th December 1860.—Mr. G. L. T. Harris to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, and to exercise the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate described in Clause 3, Section II., Regulation III. of 1821, and the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Act X. of 1859, in that District.

Mr. H. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Commercolly, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate in Purnea.

The following Moonsiffs are respectively vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL, Act X. of 1859, in the Districts mentioned, *viz.*—

Moulavy Tasfuzzul Ruhman, Moonsiff of Potena, in Burdwan.

Baboo Tarakissen Holdar, Moonsiff of Cutwa, in Burdwan.

Baboo Omesh Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Bugbree, in Midnapore.

The 17th December 1860.—Baboo Eshan Chunder Mujmoodar to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Districts of Nuddea, Jessor, and Bajehalay, and to exercise the powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797, and IX. of 1807, in those Districts.

The 18th December 1860.—The following Moonsiffs are vested, respectively, with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL, Act X. of 1859, in the Districts mentioned, *viz.*—

Baboo Mulhoornauth Ghose, Officiating Moonsiff of Santipore, in Nuddea.

Baboo Ram Chunder Pal, Officiating Moonsiff of Sulkea, in Jessor.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 17th December 1860.—Mr. R. J. Richardson, Additional Judge of Tirhoot and Saran, for six weeks, under the Financial Resolution of the 14th October 1857, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

W. S. SETON-KALE,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 8001A.

Camp Bhurtpore, the 28th November 1860.

Mr. David Halkett Craigie Inglis, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Budhaon, is vested with the full powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, subject to his passing the prescribed Examination in April next.

No. 8018A.

Mr. James Wright Chisholm is appointed to an Assistant Commissioner in the Jubbulpore Division.

No. 8020A.

The 29th November 1860.

Assistant Surgeon James Pawens, M. D., was in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Jompo from the 1st August to the 28th September 1861.

No. 8022A.

Mr. P. Wigram assumed charge of the Office of Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore on the 5th November 1860.

No. 8036A.

Camp Faletchpore Seckore, the 30th November 1860.

Mr. W. S. Halsey is appointed to do duty as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the District of Mirzapore.

No. 8040A.

The 1st December 1860.

Notifications No. 2804A., dated the 11th September, and 2723A., dated 17th October 1860, are hereby cancelled.

No. 8041A.

Leave of absence for nine months is granted to Ghulam Enam, First Class Moonsiff of Seor under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Abdoel Ruheem, Acting Moonsiff of Jubbulpore is appointed to act as First Class Moonsiff Seonee, and Abdoel Hassin Khan to act as Jubbulpore during the absence of Abdoel Ruheem.

No. 8054A.

Mr. C. W. Moore, who has reported his return from England on the 19th ultimo, is re-appointed an Assistant to the Benares Division.

No. 8059A.

The 3rd December 1860.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. Charles Horne, to enable him to rejoin his appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Jompo.

No. 1581.

The 6th December 1860.

The Notification No. 2609A., dated 6th October last, appointing Mr. Edmand Bensley Thornhill to be a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 26th September 1860, is cancelled, owing to the cancellation of the appointment of Mr. R. H. Clifford to be an Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Province of Oudh.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3924.

Camp Bhuripore, the 29th November 1860.

The Superintendent General of Irrigation, the Superintendent of the Roorkee Work-shops, all Executive Engineers, whether in the Department of Public Works, or in the Irrigation Department, and all other Officers of the Department, entrusted with the payment of salaries or wages *without audit*, are hereby appointed to be Special Assessors, under Section XXXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860.

No. 1639A.

In continuation of the Notification of this Government, No. 1309A., dated 6th October 1860, the following Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 2095, of the 26th idem, is re-published for the information and guidance of the Officers attached to the Jubbulpoor, Jhansi and Kumaon Divisions, and to the Districts of Ajmere, Neemuch and Nimar.

The rates of Stamp Duty prescribed by the Notification will come into force in the several Divisions and Districts above mentioned from the date on which this Notification shall reach the Head Quarters of each District :—

No. 2095.

The 26th October 1860.

Notification.—Under the authority given by Section XVIII., Act No. XXXVI of 1860, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules, to be in force from the promulgation thereof in all Districts in India not annexed to any Presidency, or not subject to the general Regulations of any Presidency.

RULE I.

Subject to the exceptions mentioned in the two following Rules, there shall be charged upon Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in any Civil Court, or in the Court of any Revenue Officer vested with Judicial powers and acting in a Judicial capacity, the following scale of Stamp Duty in lieu of that prescribed in Article 6, Schedule B. of the said Act, that is to say :—

Rs. As.

If the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed 8 Rupees	... 0 4
Above 8 Rupees and not exceeding 12 Rupees	... 0 1
Above 12 Rupees and not exceeding 16 Rupees	... 1 0
Above 16 Rupees and not exceeding 32 Rupees	... 2 0
And thereafter as in Schedule B. of the said Act.	

RULE II.

Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in the Court of any Revenue Officers as aforesaid, for the recovery of arrears of rent, or of money received by any Agent employed in the management of lands or collection of rents shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for Petitions of plaint on suits instituted in a Civil Court. Provided that no such Petition of plaint shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of less value than 8 annas, if the amount or value of the property claimed shall exceed eight Rupees, or on paper bearing a Stamp of less value than 4 annas, if the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed eight Rupees.

RULE III.

Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in the Court of any Revenue Officer as aforesaid, for any matter or thing of the nature described in Section XXIII., Act No. X. of 1859, (except the recovery of arrears of rent,) shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of eight annas.

Nothing in these Rules is to be held to apply to Petitions or applications not being Petitions of plaint in suits or appeals to Civil or Revenue Courts or Offices. Such Petitions or applications are provided for under Article 5, Schedule B. of Act No. XXXVI. of 1860.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1341A.

Camp Bhuripore, the 27th November 1860.

The services of 1st Class Native Doctor Birtee Singh, attached to the Mairwarra Local Battalion, having been placed at the disposal of this Government, he is appointed to the Customs Department at Seonee.

No. 1351A.

The 29th November 1860.

Leave of absence for one month, preparatory to embarkation, is granted to Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, L. L. D., late Principal of the Benares College, who is about to proceed to England for the purpose of joining his appointment as Librarian in the India Office, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1370A.

Camp Tallekpare Seonee, the 3rd December 1860.

The Penal Code was passed by the Legislative Council, and received the assent of the Governor General in Council on the 6th October last.

The English version of the Code has been already published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*; and an approved Edition of it, as finally settled, will be in the hands of all Officers before the end of the year. It is desirable that before it come into force on the 1st May, all young Officers should make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Law which they will be required to

administrator from and after that date. On the other hand, it is obviously useless to require from them evidence of familiarity with a system of Law which will be very shortly abrogated.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore resolved and hereby通知 for the information of all concerned that all Officers acquainted with the English language, who are required by existing orders to appear before the Committees of Examination in April 1861, will be expected to possess a competent knowledge of the provisions of the Penal Code, and that in the Judicial Criminal branch of the Examination, the said Code will be the principal subject of Examination.

No translation of the Code in Urdu having yet been completed, and there being no probability that such a translation will be in the hands of Native Officers entrusted with Magisterial powers before March or April next, it will be obviously impossible for such of them as are unacquainted with the English language to acquire a knowledge of its provisions enabling them to pass any Examination in it.

The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore resolved further that these Officers shall be permitted to attend the April Examination in respect of Revenue subjects only, and that those who succeed in passing according to the required standard in that branch shall appear before the Committee of Examination in October 1861, with a view to their Examination in the Penal Code.

In re publishing for general information the following Resolution from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 126, dated 12th instant, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly begs the careful attention of all Officers serving under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the remarks and admonitions which it contains regarding the necessity of reductions of expenditure.

Each Officer will particularly bear in mind that this is not to be regarded as an ordinary instruction, or as a mere indication of the wishes of the Government of India, but as a positive and absolute injunction.

The strictest economy in every branch, and in every detail of every branch of the administration, must be enforced.

Not a Rupee must be expended, the expenditure of which is not absolutely essential to the furtherance of the Public Service.

The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that every Officer who is charged with the regulation of Departmental expenditure will not only acknowledge the necessity, under present circumstances, of reducing all charges which are not indispensable to the efficiency of his Department, but will also see that it is a duty incumbent upon him to second and assist within his sphere, however small it may be, the earnest endeavours now making by the Government of India to retrieve the finances of the State.

(Government of India's Financial Resolution, No. 126, dated 19th November 1860, published in the Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 24th November, pages 35 to 37.)

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COOPER,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No 3101A.

Dated Camp Agra, the 7th December 1860.

Notification.—Mr. W. Duthoit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Moozaffernugger, has been appointed to be Secretary to the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Moozaffernugger District.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

A. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt., N. W. P.,
in the P. W. D.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

Appointments.—The under-mentioned Officers Revenue Depat. are appointed Assessors of Income Tax, under Act XXXII, dated 3rd December of 1860, subject to the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners of their respective Districts:—

Captain H. A. Dwyer, Assistant Commissioner at Rawal Pindie.

Lieutenant G. G. Young, Assistant Commissioner, Attock.

Captain T. W. Mercer, Assistant Commissioner at Pind Dadan Khan.

Leave.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Scanlan has General Depat. obtained four weeks' leave, to ment, No. 3128, enable him to proceed to dated 3rd December the Presidency, preparatory 1860 to applying for leave to England, on Medical Certificate.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

LAHORE 5TH DECEMBER 1860.

No. 465.—*Erratum.*—In Punjab Order No 438, dated 14th ultimo, making transfers to the Punjab Police Battalions, for Subadar "Ishmael Khan," transferred to the 8th Police Battalion, read "Jooma Khan."

No. 466.—The Bunnoo Station Order dated 20th November 1860, by Lieutenant Colonel G. W. G. Green, c. s., Commanding, directing Lieutenant G. B. Crispin, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to act as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Ensign L. Gustavinski on Command, or until further orders, is confirmed.

LAHORE, 8TH DECEMBER 1860.

1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.
No. 468.—*Leave of Absence.*—Assistant Surgeon D. B. Daly, m. d., from 31st October to 30th December 1860, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, under the new Rules, in extension of the leave granted in Punjab Order No. 356, dated 1st September last.

Guide Corps.—Cavalry.
No. 469.—*Promotion.*—Kote Duffadar Hossain Kuli Khan to be Jemadar in room of Ibrahim Khan, promoted.

No. 471.—Under the sanction of the Supreme Government, the under-mentioned heirs of deceased Soldiers of the Punjab Irregular Force are admitted to the Native Pensions, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names; and the Pay-Masters of Pensioners, in whose Circles the Individuals reside, will furnish the necessary information for the Department of Audit, and to the parties concerned :—

Age in Years and Months.	Height in Feet. Inches.	Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and Country.	Nature of relationship of deceased to the de- ceased.	Description of the deceased's relatives on whose account claims are made.	Date of admis- sion.	Date of Com- mittee's Pro- ceedings.	Amount of Pen- sion.	By what Pay-Master Paid.
							Names.	Rank.	Last Corps.	
40.00	5' 2"	Pathan.	Light color. Emaciated. Sunken cheeks. Small mole on left cheek.	Jismallah. Eu- sufzvie. Pesh- wur.	Mother.	Zanoon.	Sepoy	1st Punjab Infantry.	9th Aug 1858	9th Aug 1860 2-12 Life. Meurat.
Pathanoo	.. 64 0 4 5	Rakoss.	A large wen on the neck. Wrinkled face. Very old in appearance.	Lillewang. Hur- Kan- gra.	Ditto.	Mousuddee	Ditto	91st May 1858	31st May 1860 2-12 Ditto Dicto.	
Karras	.. 65 0 5 1	Seikh, Dilaw.	Dark complexion. Very aged in appearance. Stooped and wrinkled.	Raison. Han- deeah. Putiala.	Ditto.	Iall Sing	Ditto ..	4th Sept. 1858	4th Sept. 1860 2-12 Ditto Dicto.	

G. Herrenson, Major,

Offy. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Military Department.

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**Orders by the Board of Revenue,
Lower Provinces.**

CIRCULAR No. 71.

LAND REVENUE.

The following Rule to be added as No. XVI.
 W. J. ALLEN, } to those circulated with
 and } Esqrs. the Circular Order No. 5,
 A. GROTE, } dated 16th February
 1858.

All Revenue Officers when submitting Drafts of Declarations to be made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857, are required to report, at the same time, the estimated fair value of the land and property in question. They should also state whether the owner is willing to sell the property, and if so, at what price.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg Secretary

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.;
Port William,
The 11th December 1860.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that, on Monday, the 7th January 1861, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1859-60, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

Produce of Behar Agency	... Chests	1,220
Ditto of Benares ditto	... ,	560
	Total Chests	... 1,780

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a Public Holiday), at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the quantity of 1780 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

Each lot to contain Five Chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or for Rupees 1000, at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale-Room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale-Book; and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed, on the part of the purchasers, at this Office, by Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government, on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th January 1861, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid, shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last mentioned condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 12th January, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Public Securities, on account of Opium, upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 1 o'clock of the 12th January, will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury Receipt will be accepted in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 22nd January 1861; and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of, on account of Government, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of Opium, after making full payment, as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's Receipts or deposit of Public Securities, under the fifth of the present Conditions, will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale-Book, or his authorized Agent. The receipts

for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasury Receipts, or other Government Securities, equal to 25 per cent even money of the amount so bid, or to Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious bidding, designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent, at any time during the Sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first *bond side* bidder for a lot, after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of 100 Rupees, specified in the second Clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price, and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium to the extent of twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every plea and pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers, together with samples of the Opium for Sale, will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1. Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1859-60, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares,

and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Four chests of Behar and Benares Opium, *i.e.*, two of the season's provision under Sale, and two of the previous season, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has been kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognise any claim to compensation for loss from any deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that, in addition to the quantity above-mentioned for Sale in January, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1859-60, will be brought to Sale in the year 1861, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behaviour Chests	Behar Chests	Benares Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Wednesday, 6th Feb. 1861	120	600	1780	
Do. Thursday, 7th March	120	60	1780	
Do. Wednesday, 10th April	320	90	1780	
Do. Wednesday, 8th May	320	700	1780	
Do. Monday, 6th June	120	60	1780	
Do. Monday, 8th July	120	60	1780	
Do. Monday, 5th August	1200	600	1780	
Do. Monday, 9th September	1200	700	1780	
Do. Tuesday, 7th October	120	60	1780	
Do. Wednesday, 6th Nov.	120	600	1780	
Do. Thursday, 6th December	120	60	1780	
Total		1344	6201	19615

19. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1813, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1861, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests; and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year, within thirty days after the publication of this Advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government

shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 21,425*
 * Behar ... 14,034
 Benares ... 6,781

 21,425

Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity received at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6.— "With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between Article of the Convention above referred to. "the high contracting parties "that, at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there "shall be reserved for the French Government, and "delivered upon requisition duly made by the "Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by "the persons duly appointed by them, the number "of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government, by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests hereinbefore mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the *Government Gazette.*"

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th November 1860. }

Notice.

The First and Second Despatches of Behar and First of Benares Opium, consisting of 10,587 Chests of the Provision of 1859-60, having arrived, an examination of the Drug will take place at the Opium Godowns, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at which the Public are invited to attend.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th December 1860. }

No. 1420.

Notification.

ALL Collectors are hereby requested to submit, punctually on the 1st January next, a Statement shewing the number of adhesive Stamps, under Act XXXII. of 1860, sold by them for the three months ending 31st December 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th December 1860. }

No. 1448.

Notification.

THE PUBLIC are hereby reminded that, on and after the 1st proximo, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Moondees, Letters of Credit, Promissory Notes, and other orders and obligations for the payment of money after date or sight, drawn in this Country, will be subject to the Stamp Duties imposed by Act XXXVI. of 1860.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th December 1860. }

No. 1581.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, in whole or in part, of four lakhs (400,000) Indian Maunds of Seinde Salt deliverable to the Government Officers at the Sulke Golahs. Each Tender must specify the rate per 100 Maunds, including cost, freight, and all charges whatsoever, at which the Salt will be supplied under the following conditions:—

1. That the Salt shall be clean and good and be shipped from Kurrachee by the end of May next.
2. The Vessels while discharging the Salt to occupy at their own expence the Moorings laid down by Government opposite Sulke.
3. The Government Officers connected with the Sulke Golahs will take delivery of the Salt over the Vessel's side at the rate of about 100 Tons per them.
4. The cost will be paid only after delivery of the Salt into the charge of the Government Officers at Sulke, and upon the quantity weighed into Store there on production of receipts from the Superintendent of the Depôt.
5. The Tenders will all be opened on the 26th instant, but the Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for doing so.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th December 1860. }

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NOTICE.

The attention of Officers in charge of the undr.mentioned Treasuries is requested to the subjoined remarks upon the errors and omissions in connection with the Income Tax observable in their Interest Registers recently furnished to this Office :—

I.—Fresh Registers from the following Treasuries necessary.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Ahmedabad	... 1812-13	... August 1860	
Agra	Ditto	... Ditto	
Derah Doon	Ditto	... Ditto	
Parjeeling	Ditto	... Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	July 1860	
Ghazeepore	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	September 1860	
Ditto	Ditto	August 1860	
Ditto	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54	September 1860	
Kumaon	1812-13	... August 1860	Assessment of Interest has been omitted in these Registers.
Mymensing	Ditto	... Ditto	
Moradabad	Ditto	... Ditto	
Madura	Ditto	... Ditto	
Nimar	Ditto	... Ditto	
Simlah	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	
Saidupet	1812-13	... Ditto	
Seratapore	Ditto	... Ditto	
North Arcot	Ditto	... Ditto	
Derah Doon	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	Tax omitted on No. 32248, for Company's Rupees 500.
Lahore	1812-13	... Ditto	Tax omitted on Nos. 636, for Rupees 1,000, and 12656 of 16065, for Rupees 500.
Madras	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	Tax omitted on Nos. 45102, 74294, 80270, and 81111.

II.—In the following Registers Duty has been incorrectly levied, Registers to be amended to avoid errors in future.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	Incorrect items of Assessment.	Correct Assessment.	REMARKS.
Lahore	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	September 1860	3 12 0	3 10 0	
Burdwan	1812-43	... August 1860	5 5 0	5 4 0	
Kurrachhoe	Ditto	... Ditto	0 6 0	0 5 0	
Jessore	Ditto	September 1860	19 11 0	19 12 0	
Ditto	5 per Cent. of 1856-57	Ditto	1 15 0	2 0 0	
Mysore	1812-43	... August 1860	1 8 0	1 9 0	
Humsaipore	Ditto	September 1860	0 7 0	0 5 0	

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III.—The Pie should be omitted, vide Paragraph 4 of the Accountant-General's Circular No. 899, dated 15th August 1860.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Poona	1842-43	September 1860.	
Malabar	Ditto	August 1860.	
Masulipatam	Ditto	Ditto.	
Kurnaul	Ditto	Ditto.	
Kamroop	Ditto	Ditto.	
Bellary	Ditto	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly	Ditto	Ditto.	

IV.—Not liable to Assessment Duty to be remitted.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore	1854-55	September 1860.	
Behar	Ditto	Ditto.	

V.—Fresh Registers requested from the following Treasuries.

Names of Treasuries.	Loan.	Month.	REMARKS.
Travancore	1842-43	August 1860	Irregularly assessed @ 4 per Cent.
South Arcot	Ditto	Ditto	instead of @ 1 and 3 per Cent. respectively, vide Circular No. 899, Paragraph 3, dated 15th August 1860.
Tinnevelly	Ditto	Ditto	Calculations erroneous; should be
Patna	Ditto	Ditto	made according to the Income
Chittagong	Ditto	Ditto	Tax Table already supplied.
Moorshedabad	Ditto	Ditto	Assessment has been omitted on Nos. 18272 to 18277.

COPY forwarded for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Acc't. Genl's Office,
Interest Department,
The 4th December 1860.

E. DAUNMONT,
Acc't. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE TREASURY.

Notification.

To Oude Treasury Officers in continuation of Circular No. 122, dated 13th September 1860.

It having been intimated to this Office by the Chief Commissioner, Oude, that a Commission of twelve annas per Seer will be allowed to Vendors of Akbari Opium in the Province, it is requested that the payments in this account may be distinctly debited to "Akbari," subordinate to "Charges General of the Oude Territory," the debits being supported by the payee's original receipts, which may be taken if convenient on a single sheet.

In cases of wastage of Opium, the amount of ascertained loss should be charged under the same heads of account at the rate of Rupees 3-8 per Seer by a credit per contra to "Miscellaneous Advances," the debit being supported by a Statement of the wastage, countersigned by the Divisional Commissioner. Charges connected with the transportation of the Drug should ordinarily be included in Contingent Bills.

To the same Officers in continuation of Circular Letter, dated 18th October 1860.

Advances on account of Opium Cultivation in Oude should be debited to "Bengal," on the original receipts of the Officers of the Benares Opium Agency to whom they are made.

E. DRUMMOND,

Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM ;
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DUKABAR AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, }
The 12th December 1860.

Circular No. 1062.

To

COLLECTOR OF
SALT AGENT OF
OPIUM AGENT OF

Sir,—I have the honor to request that you will communicate to this Office punctually on the 1st of each month, the gross amount of receipts on account Income Tax in your Treasury for the month preceding.

2. These instructions do not in any way supersede those prescribed by Circular No. 1056, dated 31st August 1860.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,
Offy. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal, }
The 12th December 1860.

Circular No. 1063.

To the COLLECTOR OF

A STANDARD form of Land Revenue Transfer Bill (with Advice,) has been supplied to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail Press, and registered as No. 1 of Returns to Bengal Accountant.

Indentures should be drawn out with reference to the above specification, and sent direct to the Superintendent of the Press.

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,
Offy. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.

Circular No. 1064.

To the COLLECTOR OF

Sir,—I have the honor to request that fractions of a Pie may be carefully excluded from your Accounts in future. The Accounts should be kept in Company's Rupees, Annae, and Pies, as directed by Circular No. 526, dated 23rd January 1856.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,
Offy. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal

FORT WILLIAM ;
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal, }
The 13th December 1860.

Circular No. 1065.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF

Sir,—With reference to the orders of Government noted in the margin,* I have the honor to re-

* No. 3943, dated 14th November 1859.

No. 4592, dated 31st October 1860.

Circular to Commissioners, No. 4735, dated 22nd November 1860

†(Subordinate to "Local Funds.")

An amalgamated District Roads' Fund.—General.

An amalgamated District Roads' Fund.—Local.

ment noted in the margin,* I have the honor to re-quest that you will open two Heads in your Treasury Account for the ex-hibition of charges incurred by the Magistrate from the Funds which are annually assigned by Government for the repair and construction of Ronds.

2. The present Head of "District Roads' Fund" should be discontinued, and plus and minus Memoranda corresponding to the two new Heads should be appended to your Accounts.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,
Offy. Acctt., Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal, }
The 13th December 1860.

Notification.

CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Port William, the 19th December 1860.

The following instructions regarding the preparation and submission of Contingent Bills are published with the authority and sanction of the Government of Bengal :—

I.—REVENUE.

1. One Bill for each Office is to be prepared every month and to contain every item of contingent expenditure incurred during the previous month.

2. Supplementary or separate Bills are inadmissible; any items that may be omitted, as well as all retrenchments for want of explanation or other causes, are to be brought on the next Monthly Bill under the requisite authority, and the date of the Bill from which such retrenchment was made is to be specified.

3. Vernacular documents in support of contingent (as well of any other) charges are inadmissible, there being no Translating Establishment in the Civil Audit Office.

4. Revenue Contingent Bills, after being duly signed by Heads of Offices, to be forwarded for countersignature to the Commissioner, who is then to transmit them direct to this Office and not return them to the Collector.

II.—MAGISTRATE'S CONTINGENT BILLS.

1. As these Bills are made up of Judicial and Police charges they are to be prepared according to following Form in double columns, showing in the one those charges which are to be countersigned by the Judge, and in the other those which are to be countersigned by the Commissioner. —

Authority.	Nature of Change.			
Total				
		Individually or in groups of three or more signified by the signature		Individually or in groups of three or more signified by the signature

2. As in the Revenue, so in the Fouzdarly, one Bill is to contain *every* item of expenditure incurred during the preceding month.

3. Foundsary Contingent Bills to be sent by the Magistrate, after signature, to the Office of the Judge for countersignature, on the reverse of the Bill, to the amount of charges coming under his authority of sanction.

4. After such a undersignature, the Judge should forward the Bill to the Commissioner for a similar dealing with those items that appear under the final column.

5. The Commissioner should then send the Bill *direct* to the Audit Office for check, registry, and audit.

6. As a rule, and to facilitate reference, all Contingent Bills should be alphabetically arranged, beginning with all items whose initial letter is A, and so on through the alphabet.

The above instructions are not applicable to Jail contingent expenditure, which, as hitherto, will be countersigned by the Inspector General of Jails.

HUGH SANDMAN,
Offg. Civil Auditor.

Notice.

BANKERS and Merchants sending Drafts and other Papers to this Office to be impressed with a Stamp are requested to see that all Papers are sent in separate Sheets.

It is not sufficient to remove the covers from Books without detaching the leaves from each other.

E. W. PERRY,
Offq. Superintendent.

SUPER. OF STAMPS' OFFICE, }
The 13th December 1860. }

Nageloe

Is hereby given, that Drafts will be issued from the Lucknow Treasury, from this date, bearing a new series of general numbers commencing with 000001.

E. BACKERS.

*Extra Assistant Commissioner,
in charge of Treasury.*

LUCKNOW TREASURY OFFICE, }
The 30th November 1860. }

Notice.

Under instruction, the Farm of Phultah Ghât, Ferry, eighteen miles North of Calcutta, or the Grand Trunk Road between Barrackpore and Hooghly, will be sold by Public Auction at noon on the 27th day of December 1860, at the small Road Chowkie at Gyretty Ghât.

Each person intending to bid will deposit the sum of three hundred Rupees prior to sale, which will be returned after sale to all except to the highest bidder, who will have also his deposit returned on signing his agreement and payment of his security.

EDWARD ROOKE,
Ex. Engr., 1st Divn., Gd. Tk. Road.

१७० अद्यता ।

ଟେଲାହାରନାମା କାଠାରି ଏତଙ୍କିଟିଆଟିବ ଇଞ୍ଜିନୀରାଙ୍ଗ
ଫାକ୍ଟ୍ ଡିବିଜନ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଟ୍ୱୁଳ ରୋଡ ଉପରେ ଅଧିକ ଡିପ୍ଲାଟି
କମିସାରି ଏତଙ୍ଗାର୍ଡ ରୁକ୍ଷ ମାହେର ଜେଳ ବାହୁଣୀ ଯୋକାମ
ଦ୍ୱାରୀଗୁରୁ ମନ ୧୯୩୦ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ତାରିଖ ୮ ଡିସେମ୍ବର ।

୩୯ପ୍ରତି ସର୍ବ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଜାଗାରେ ଲେଖା ଘାଁତେହେ
ଯେ ଯୋଦୁ ପଥଚାର କଣ୍ଠର ଘାଁ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କାଷ୍ଟ ଡିଜାନ ଶ୍ରାବ
କ୍ରୀଏ ବୋତେ ୧୮ ମଧ୍ୟର ଘାଁଲେର ଉପର ବାହାକପୂର ଓ ରାଜନି
ର ସଥ୍ୟ ଯେ ପାରାପାତ୍ରର ହାଟ ଆଜେ ଡାହା ନମ ହାଲେର ୨୭
ଡିସେମ୍ବର ଡାହିରେ ଦିବା ଦୁଇ ପ୍ରକରଣର କଥରେ ହୋଇ ଗରିଛିତେ
ଉକ୍ତ ବାହାର ପୋକି ଘରେ ନରକାରି କାଳ ମିଳାଯେ ଉକ୍ତ ପଞ୍ଜାର
ଘାଁ ଦିକ୍ଷାର ହୌରେକ ।

३ माया ।

ଯେ କେହୋ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ହାତେ ନାହିଁବାରୁ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଦ୍ୱାରିବେଳ ଡାକ
କେ ନିଜାମେର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ୧୦୦୦ ଟିର୍ମ ଲଠ ଟୋତା ନାହାନ୍ତେ କଥା ହୀ
ଖିତେ ହିନ୍ଦେକ କାରୁଳ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ନିଜାମେ ହାତେ ଏହିତ କରିବା
କରୁଥିଲା ଅର୍ଥିକାରୁ ହହେନ ତବେ ଏ ଟୋତା ନାହାନ୍ତେ ବାରେବାରୁ
ହିନ୍ଦେକ ନଚେତ ନିଜାମେ ବିଜ୍ଞର୍ହ ହିଲେ ଆଶମର୍ହ ଟୋତା କେବୁଳ
ପାଇବେଳ ଏବଂ ସେ ଯାହିଁ ନକରେତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତିକ୍ଷୟର ଉତ୍ତର ପରେ
ନିଜାମେ ଡାକ କରିବେଳ ଡାକାଟେଟେ ହାତେ ବେଳେବା ତାହିରକ ନିଜ
ଡାକାଟେ ଲିପି ଘର କରାରବାବା ଲିଖିବା ଲିପା ବଞ୍ଚିର ଆମିନ
ଆମିନେର କାରୁଳ ଟୋତା ଆମାନ୍ତ କରିବେ ହିନ୍ଦେକ ହିତି ।

EDWARD BOKE,
Mr. Engr., 1st Divn., Qd. Th. Read.

Commissariat Department.

—
No. 95.

The following Contract has been concluded in the Presidency Division, Commissariat Department:—

10,000 lbs. best genuine Europe Pickles, at 0-6-0 per lb., for the use of Troops returning to England.

W. B. THOMSON,
Commissary General.

—
No. 96.

STATEMENT showing the rates at which "Motecram," Contractor for the supply of the minor Articles of a Soldier's Ration at Nynee Tal, agrees to supply each Article separately:—

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Common L.</i>		
	R.	A.	P.
Rice	4 oz.	0 0 4	0 0 5½
Sugar	2½ drs.	0 0 5½	0 0 7
Salt	1 dr.	0 0 2	0 0 3
Vegetables	1 lb.	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fire-wood	3 lbs.	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
Total ...	0 1 9 p. hd.	0 2 3 p. lat.	

W. B. THOMSON,
Commissary General.

COMMY. GENL'S. OFFICE; }
Port William, }
The 1st December 1860. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titalyah Annual Fair will commence on the 20th February 1861.

A. G. MACDONALD,
Magistrate.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Charles Bladen Taylor may, by letter, apply to the undersigned, when they may hear something to their advantage. For the interests of those concerned, it is requested that all claims in full be duly communicated within one month after date of this Advertisement.

Geo. B. TAYLOR.

BENARES,
The 15th December 1860. }

Notice

Is hereby given that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar, on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

A. E.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERMAN,
Offy. Superintendent.

TITALYAH CACHAR; }
Superintendent's Office, }
The 16th July 1860. }

Bank of Madras.

Applications for the Office of Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Madras will be received until the 1st February 1861. Salary 1,500 Rupees per mensem, without a residence.

Applicants are requested to forward copies of their testimonials (original) to be produced when required, and to state their age, length of residence in India, and full particulars as to past and present employment.

By Order of the Board,

J. NELSON,
President.

BANK OF MADRAS, }
The 15th December 1860. }

A. E.—Applications are to be addressed to "the President, Bank of Madras."

In the matter of "The Delhi Bank Corporation Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Bank was duly registered under the above Title on the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to Act No. VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "an Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability," and that the said Bank has been duly incorporated and is a Company "Limited," pursuant to the Act No. XIX. of 1857, entitled "an Act for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the Members thereof."

R. M. THOMAS,
Solicitor for the said Bank.

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PROCLAMATION

*By His Highness Sree Palpanabha Dause Vunchee
Bauta Rama Vurnak Koolushagara Kireeda Padee
Muunay Sooltan Makaravij Rajah Rama Rajah
Buhawur Shamsheer Jung, Rajah of Travancore,
under date the 30th day of Toulam 1036, correspond-
ing with the 18th day of November 1860.*

WHEREAS the Pepper Monopoly, as hitherto administered in the Country, has been found to be a source of oppression and to discourage the cultivation of Pepper for which the Country is so well adapted; and whereas a better system of taxing this staple may be substituted; We hereby notify to all, that the Pepper Monopoly will cease from the 18th Dhanoo 1036, corresponding with the 31st December 1860.

2. The Growers of Pepper are hereby released from the obligation to make over the produce to the Sircar, and are entirely at liberty to dispose of it as they may deem most to their advantage, as they dispose of Copra, Areca Nuts, and such other produce.

3. After the 31st December 1860, the owners of Pepper will be at liberty to export the article as private merchandize. A Duty of 1b Rupees per Candy of 500 lbs. will be charged on all Pepper exported from Travancore, whether by land or sea. The Duty will be levied at such place, and under such rules, as will hereafter be appointed.

4. We deem it right, with a view to ensure the fullest encouragement to the increased production of Pepper, to notify on this occasion, that there will be no Tax specially imposed on Pepper Vines; but that where land is hereafter granted for Pepper cultivation the Sircar reserves the right of taxing it moderately, according to its quality, and in reference to the value, not of the Pepper that may be grown upon it, but of its ordinary produce.

5. Lest any persons should be apprehensive, or should be persuaded by designing persons, that, in consequence of this change, they will not get as large a price as before for their Pepper, We hereby notify, that for one year from this date, if any persons should voluntarily bring Pepper to the Sircar, they shall be paid the Sircar price for it as heretofore; but, as before said, they are at liberty to sell it to whomsoever they please, at as high a price as they can obtain.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA ROW,
Dewan.

REGULATION I.

1036

1860-61.

Enacted by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore on the 6th November 1860, corresponding with the 23rd Toulam 1036, for the levy of Port Dues at the Port of Allepey, within the Territories of His Highness.

WHEREAS it has been found that the rates of Port dues levied at the Port of Allepey, under Regulation I. of 1835, are in excess of those levied at the neighbouring British Port of Cochin; and whereas it is the desire of His Highness the Rajah of

Travancore that no higher dues should be collected than those prevailing at the latter Port; the following Rules are enacted, in modification of the provisions of the said Regulation:—

1. Port dues, at the rate of one Anna per Ton, shall be chargeable in respect of every Sea-going Vessel of 20 Tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and Country Vessels, entering Port.

2. Port dues shall be chargeable in respect of Dhonies and Country Vessels employed in the Coasting trade at rates equal to one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other Vessels.

3. Provided that no such dues, as aforesaid, shall be chargeable at the Port oftener than once in sixty days in respect of the same Vessel.

4. Vessels entering the Port of Allepey, and leaving it within seven days, without discharging or taking in any Cargo or Passengers therin, shall be charged with one-half only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable.

5. Vessels entering the Port with ballast shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port dues which would otherwise be chargeable.

6. Vessels touching at and departing from Vessels exempted the Port within forty-eight hours, without discharging or taking Cargo or Passengers, are exempted from all Port dues.

(True Copy.)

T. MADARA ROW,
Dewan.

VICE-CHANCELLOR Wood at Chambers.—WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, IN THE 24TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, 1860.

IN THE MATTER of the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.—Upon the application of the Official Managers of the said Corporation, and upon hearing the Solicitors for the said Official Managers and the Creditor's representative, and certain of the Contributors in person, and the Solicitors of certain other Contributors, and upon reading the joint affidavit of Charles James Fife Stuart and John Ball, the said Official Managers, sworn the 11th day of July 1860; another joint affidavit of the said Charles James Fife Stuart and John Ball, sworn the 8th day of October 1860; an affidavit of George Rice, sworn the 23rd day of July 1860, and another affidavit of the said George Rice, filed the 4th day of August 1860, and respectively filed upon the file of proceedings in this matter, it is peremptorily ordered that a CALL of £75 per Share be made on all the CONTRIBUTORS of the said CORPORATION who have been settled upon the list of Contributors Classes A. and B. And it is peremptorily ordered that each of the said Contrib-

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butories who have been settled on the list of Contributors Class A. being Contributors resident in the United Kingdom, do, on or before Saturday, the 15th day of December 1860, pay to Mr. John Ball, one of the Official Managers of the said Corporation, at his Office, No. 3, Moorgate-Street, in the City of London, the balance, if any, which will be due from him after debiting his account in the Books of the said Corporation with such Call. And it is further peremptorily ordered that each of the said Contributors of the said Corporation who have been settled upon the list of Contributors Class B. being Contributors resident out of the United Kingdom, do, on or before Thursday, the 18th day of February 1861, pay to the said John Ball, as such Official Manager as aforesaid, at his Office, No. 3, Moorgate-Street aforesaid, the balance, if any, which will be due from him after debiting his account in the Books of the said Corporation with such Call.

HENRY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

BURCHELLS, 5, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster,
Solicitors for the said Official Manager.

Underwriters' Screw Steam and Tug Company
" Limited "

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

The Ordinary-Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Mangoe Lane, on Tuesday, the 15th of January 1861, at 3 o'Clock p. m.

By Order of the Directors,

DUTT, LINZIE & CO.,

Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th December 1860. }

Partnership
In the Firm of MUSSUM. SOORJECOOMAR SEN AND CO., carrying on business as Cloth Merchants and Bombay and China Goods' Dealers at No. 69½, Old China Bazar, of which SOORJECOOMAR SEN, PANCHOONEE GOO, and SAKA CHURN DASS are Partners, and every one among the Partners is authorized to sign for the Firm.

SOORJECOOMAR SEN AND CO.

COPIES OF THE
Report of the Indigo Commission,
TOGETHER WITH
The whole of the Evidence
TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,
AND THE
APPENDICES, Nos. I., II., AND III.,

Can be had on application to the PRINTER of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

Lost,

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, standing in the name of Lieutenant O. W. W. Fulton. Payment has been stopped in this Office:—

No. 12592 of 31093 of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, for Rupees 500.

W. CLARK,
Offy. 2nd Asst. Secy. Genl.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Loan Office,
The 14th December 1860 }
}

Lost,

By capsizing of a Boat at Nintollah Ghât, on the 5th April 1859, a Government Promissory Note, No. 3111, of 12th March 1854-55, a 5 per Cent. Loan, for Rupees 1,000. Payment of the same has been stopped at the Loan Office.

POROROSOTUM MULLICK.

Lost,

The Left Halves of Bank Notes, Nos. 07339B. and 20959B., for Rupees 25 each.

Lost,

Halves of the Bank of Bengal Notes Nos. 32524 for Rs. 10, and 12448 F. for Rs. 100.

[REDACTED]

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 6866.

THE Calcutta Bhangy Despatch of the 5th instant for Cuttack and Chittapore, which contained the Parcels mentioned in the annexed List, having been plundered by Dacoits whilst in transit at night between Balasore and Bhuldruek, the Senders are requested to furnish this Office, as early as possible, with Lists, showing the nature and value of the contents of their respective Parcels, the information being urgently required to enable the Local Magistrate to make a proper investigation.

C. K. Dove,

Post-Master General of Bengal.

CAMP SIRGA,
The 13th December 1860. }

LIST of Parcels despatched from Calcutta Post Office on 5th December 1860.

Station whence originally despatched.	No. of Parcels.	Address.	Destination.	Weight.
Calcutta	1	Resident	Hyderabad	205
Ditto	1	Pamphlet	Vizangram	20
Ditto	1	Ditto	Vizagapatam	20
Ditto	1	Ditto	Nursajpatam	20
Ditto	1	Resident	Hyderabad	13
Ditto	1	Pamphlet	Pooree	32
Ditto	1	Ditto	Cuttack	33
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	13
Ditto	1	Kally Churn Roy	Ditto	46
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	47
Serampore	1	Post-Master	Ditto	45
Ditto	1	Ditto	Pooree	15
Calcutta	1	W. L. Heeley	Cuttack	163
Ditto	1	Collector	Pooree	360
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	240
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	355
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	200
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	350
Ditto	1	Ditto	Ditto	340

W. H. McGOWAN,

*Post-Master of Calcutta,
for Post-Master General.*

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 2203.

The 10th December 1860.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *C. M. G.* will be closed on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 6 p. m.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage	Weight	To Mauritius	To Southampton
Rs. 0 0 0	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
Rs. 0 0 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.	Rs. 0 8 0	Rs. 0 8 0
Rs. 0 0 0	1 to 2 oz.	Rs. 1 1 0	Rs. 1 8 0
Rs. 0 0 0	2 to 3 oz.	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 1 0 0
Rs. 0 0 0	Over 3 oz.	Rs. 2 0 0	Rs. 1 0 0

No. 4034.

The 15th December 1860.—The 23rd December falling on a Sunday, there will be an After-Packet on this occasion, owing to the Mail Steamer *Calcutta* proceeding to Sea without anchoring at Keddrerec on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The 10th December 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 p. m. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 3942.

The 13th December 1860.—The Post Master, Calcutta, begs to remind the Public of the orders of Government, dated 9th and 16th March 1860, which rule that all Newspapers shall be prepaid on and after the 1st proximo, and that Papers insufficiently stamped shall be charged with a fine, while Papers posted unpaid are not to be forwarded at all.

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No. 2278.

The 19th December 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Letters for the Overland Mail, despatched from this Office up to the 3rd instant, and the Express Mail of the 4th, were in time for the Steamer that left Bombay on the 12th idem.

for transmission per Ship *Tubal Cain*, will be closed at this Office, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M.

No. 2239.

The 14th December 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Port Blair and Rangoon,

No. 2310.

*The 11th December 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Fierd Cross*, will be closed at this Office, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.*

MEMORANDUM shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of November 1860, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

The 17th December 1860.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published weekly or twice a week according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per ann. &c., if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

Extract of a Memorandum on the Cultivation and Manufacture of Indigo in the Mooltan District, by J. H. Morris, Esq.

Indigo being one of the most valuable staples of this District, as well as the chief Revenue paying crop of three of the principal Tehsils in the same, it has appeared to me worth while to draw up a Memorandum on the subject of its culture, and manufacture here, together with a few general remarks on the probable future extension of this most valuable product.

2. The best description of land to grow Indigo is a light rich soil, without too much clay on the one hand or sand on the other; towards the low lands of the River less attention is paid to soil, but then the produce is generally inferior both in quality and quantity. Saltpetre ("Kullur") in the soil almost entirely prevents the growth of Indigo. The best Indigo is grown in the high lands ("Ootar or Rawa"), where there is a regular and plentiful supply of water.

3. No soil however good will grow Indigo without a great deal of irrigation, and in this District, Canal water is almost entirely used for this purpose, the method most in vogue being by overflow ("Puggoo"), the quantity that can be raised by this method being only limited by the extent of the area that can be brought under the influence of irrigation, little or no labor or expense being incurred. Next to "Puggoo," irrigation by Jalars on the Canal is preferred; this method is also much in vogue, especially in Estates where the land is above the low level of the Canal, and cannot be reached by the "Puggoo" irrigation, and although more expensive, still it is on the whole more certain. As to simple well irrigation, this crop requires such constant supplies of water that it does not pay to raise it in this manner, except in situations where water is very near the surface,

Indigo is hardly ever grown on "Lylaba" land, i.e. land watered by inundation from the River.

4. The Seed is sown during the months of Paisik and Jett, the lower Khadar lands being sown rather earlier than those situated higher in the "Ootar." The Plant takes from three and a half to four months to ripen when it is cut. The field is first flooded with water, and then the Seeds are sown broadcast on the water; this is done to ensure their sinking into the ground, that none may remain exposed to the action of the sun.

5. The land in which it is intended to grow Indigo is usually prepared during the cold season after the winter rains. It receives from four to five ploughings before the Seed is sown, and nine after. The more labor thus expended the better the crop, but there is no ploughing after the first year.

6. The land is twice irrigated before the Seed is sown, and after that every third day for a month, or until the Plant is almost a foot high, when irrigation every eighth or tenth day suffices. When the Plants are young water is given only at night, and sparingly for fear of their rotting from standing in the water heated by the rays of the sun; even when the Plants are older and stronger, and in fact at every stage of its growth, the most discrimination is required in regulating the supply of water. An over-supply causes the leaves to turn yellow and deteriorate, whilst heavy falls of rain long continued do much injury, and often destroy the crop *in toto*. For the second year's Indigo less irrigation will suffice, it being watered every eighth or tenth day. First year's Indigo requires from eighteen to twenty waterings, whilst for the second year, thirteen or fourteen are sufficient.

7. Manure is not generally used, except in the Shoorjabad Tehsil, where it appears to be advantageously made use of. Weeding is however common either by the hand, or by Sheep and Goats

being pastured on the field, who eat the weeds without destroying the crop.

8. The amount of Seed sown, together with the average yield per beegah, varies according to the month of sowing; thus if the sowings take place in Baisik and Jett six seers of Seed are used for each beegah, but if later, then eight seers. One sowing will however suffice for two years and sometimes three, the Plants being cut down to within half a part of the ground the first year, and allowed to grow again the second; these second year's Plants are called "Moundean." They require an early supply of water, and are killed by any severe frost.

9. With reference to the average yield per beegah, this, as stated above, varies according to the period of sowing; thus if sown in Baisik and Jett, then the yield is ten seers the first year, and eight seers the second year. If in Har, then eight seers first year, and ten seers second year. The third year crop does not exceed five or six seers, and only the best land will produce Indigo for three successive years. Land generally lies fallow a couple of years before Indigo is again sown, unless it be of first rate quality. Generally speaking, if the sowings take place early in Baisik and Jett, then the first year's produce is best, but if later, in Har, then that of the second year.

10. The young shoots of the Plant are visible above the ground from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after the Seed is sown, and leaves begin to appear after the third day. The utmost length the Plant reaches is from four and a half to five feet, and it is known to be ripe and ready for the sickle when it begins to blossom; it is always cut before the Seed pods begin to form from six inches to one foot, being left in the ground for the second year's crop. Another test of preparedness is to take a leaf in the hand and rub it; if it leaves a black stain, then it is ready; not otherwise.

11. The Vats used for the manufacture of Indigo, and commonly called "Hons" are built in sets of three, two large on each side with a smaller one in the middle. They cost from Rupees 25 to 30 the set, and last for fifteen years and upwards.

12. When the Plant is ready two men are employed at Rupees 5 a month on each set of Vats; one cuts the Plant, the other attends to the latter operation of manufacturing and collecting the Indigo. The Plant when cut is tied up in bundles and at once taken to the larger Vats, in which they are placed upright with the stalks downwards, each Vat containing from eight to ten bundles; at evening the water is let in sufficiently to entirely cover the Plant, in which it is kept pressed down by heavy beams of wood placed across it. It is of importance that this steeping takes place as soon as possible after the Plant is cut, otherwise it dries up and is spoilt. After the Plant has been steeped from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, it is taken out, leaves and all, leaving only the liquid in the Vats, which the second workman now begins to churn up with an instrument like a large paddle; this lasts about four hours, and is an art requiring great practice. It is called "bellowa," the object being to assist the Indigo or sediment to precipitate, which it does in about an hour after the churning is over. The clear liquid is then drawn off, leaving the sediment or pulpy matter at the bottom of each large Vat, which is then transferred to the smaller Vat, and allowed to settle all night. In the morning the water is again drawn off from the smaller Vat,

the sediment carefully collected, tied up in a cloth, and drained on a heap of sand; finally it is dried in the sun, kneaded into a paste with the hand, and made up into small balls, a little oil being added to heighten the color.

13. The refuse matter of the steeping, commonly called "vull," is used as manure for all crops indiscriminately; it is considered a good manure for poor land, but it is not carefully used, and often does not amalgamate with the soil till the crop is nearly ready for cutting. Canal water is almost invariably used for the steeping process, the Vats being generally built in the vicinity of some large cut or branch of the Canal, from which an ample supply of water can be at once obtained.

14. As before stated, although the Plant requires regular and constant supplies of water, too much is fatal; slight falls of rain are beneficial, but heavy or continued rain is very injurious, either washing all the coloring matter out of the leaves, or else causing them to drop off. The Plant also will not bear submersion for any lengthened period, thus making good drainage an essential to its success. It is also subject to be attacked by a green insect somewhat resembling the blight, and called "Mooah Saree," which makes its appearance at all stages of its growth; another disease also common to it in its earlier stages, from the fifteenth to thirtieth day, brought on by excessive heat and the hot winds, which causes the Plant to dry up and wither away.

15. A set of Vats, as above stated, costs about Rupees 30—the two large Vats being four and a half feet in diameter, and three and one-sixth in depth, whilst the smaller Vat is about half the size, and even less. The Vats are built by the Proprietor, who also bears all the expenses of keeping the same in repair, &c., which are however trifling. All other expenses of manufacture, &c., are borne by the Cultivator up to the time that the Indigo is ready for the market, when the produce is divided, the Proprietor generally taking one-third as his share. I must not also omit to mention that a beegah of land will generally grow enough Plants to fill four pair of Vats, and that each pair of Vats will produce rather about more than two seers per diem during the steeping season, thus making the average yield of Indigo per beegah to be from eight to ten seers.

16. The following is a pretty correct estimate of the average detailed expenditure per beegah during the first year:—

	R. A. P.
1. Price of Seed, seven and a half seers	0 12 0
2. Hire of Bullocks	0 12 ■
3. Laborers for cultivating and stacking	0 14 0
4. Expenses of irrigation and watching	0 12 0
5. Manufacture	0 42 0
6. Contingencies	0 4 0
7. Rent of Vats, or interest on Capital.	■ 2 0
8. Expenses of Chars and Kusree	0 10 0
9. Government Revenue	0 10 0
	<hr/>
Total	6 2 0

For the second year, items 1, 2, and four annas of 4, may be deducted, thus reducing the expenditure by 1-12, and the yearly total to 4-0, and making the yearly average for both years to be 5-4. Now, assuming the yearly yield to be eight seers,

and the price 50 Rupees per maund, we get the money-value of the grown produce per beegah to be 10 Rupees; therefore the net profit per beegah will be 10 Rupees—5-4=1-12. I must here mention that the above calculations of gross produce, average price, &c, only apply to the ordinary Indigo lands of this District, and not to the very superior produce of the lands of the Shoojahabad Tehseel, together with portions of Tehseels Mooltan and Ladran. In these, notwithstanding that the Government Revenue ranges from 12 annas to Rupees 1-8 per beegah, the net profit will be nearly, if not quite double, that above stated.

17. There are three different kinds of Indigo. The first and best description called *Punnah* is known by a reddish tinge pervading it; in this the dye is richer and purer, whilst the specific gravity is less; its average price ranges from Rupees 50 to 80 per maund, and it is confined chiefly to some of the best Estates of Tehseels Shoojahabad, Mooltan, and Ladran. The second kind is called *Pukka Sawah*; its specific gravity is greater, whilst the dye is inferior in color, and contains a larger proportion of impurities; it fetches from 40 to 60 Rupees per maund. The third, *Kutcha Sawah*, is altogether inferior, and sells at from 25 to 40 Rupees per maund.

18. The value of the Indigo is determined solely by the richness and purity of the dye, which again is almost entirely dependent on the manufacture, an act requiring the utmost skill and discrimination, and one that can only be learnt by long and constant practice. The churning process (*bilana*) is the most important; if this continued too long, the Indigo is spoiled; if not enough, the color is dead and dull. So again with the steeping—any mistake as to the time of removing the weights and extracting the Plants, will greatly deteriorate the quality of the dye. The value of the produce is also in some measure dependant on the soil, though, as above stated, the chief consideration is the irrigation, a plentiful and regular supply of water being required to ensure a good crop. Another important consideration is the state of the atmosphere at the cutting season. It should be clear and sunny without either rain or clouds, which have an injurious effect on the produce.

20. From the above description of the manufacture of Indigo in this District, it will be seen how rude the mode is, and how ill calculated for the production of so rich and valuable a dye, still, notwithstanding this, it is greatly sought after by foreign Merchants, large quantities being early exported to Bombay, Cabool, and other places. I have also heard that, notwithstanding the rudeness of the manufacture, so good is the actual dye as to astonish many Bengal Planters who have seen it. That the quality of the Indigo grown here is such that, with proper supervision and careful manufacture, it would amply repay any amount of capital expended on its production is evident from Melver's letter to the Commissioner, dated 17th September 1855, in which he states that by experiments made in the Shoojahabad Tehseel, he has produced Indigo of excellent quality, "on sending a sample of which, together with one of Native manufacture to Calcutta, the former was valued by the Brokers there at Rupees 140 per maund, whilst the latter was pronounced to be not worth the cost of transport."

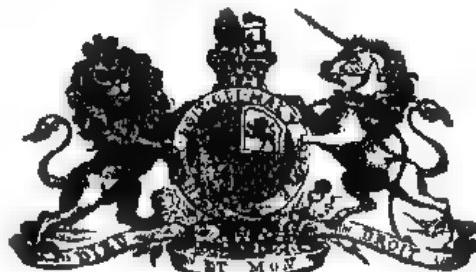
21. The production of Indigo in this District appears to have arisen simultaneously with the

introduction of irrigation by Inundation Canals. The Puttan Rulers, as also their successor, Dewan Sawan Mull, invariably realized the Revenue due from this product in kind, at rates varying from one-third to one-fifth of the gross produce. Money assessments on land growing Indigo were entirely unknown, whilst the "bhaolee" rates depended chiefly on whether the Canals were in the first instance made by the Government or the Zemindars; in the former case one-third and one-fifth was taken, on the latter one fifth or one-sixth.

22. Although the Puttans may be said to have introduced the growth of Indigo, still it is to Sawan Mull that the chief credit is due for having greatly extended the production of this most valuable crop, and made it, as it now is, the principal staple of this District. By him the old Canals were enlarged and improved in addition to two or three new ones constructed, whilst large branches or cuts were multiplied to such a degree that the lower portion of the Peninsula presented the appearance of a perfect net work of Canals. Having by these means provided the irrigation necessary for the production of Indigo, its growth was encouraged by lighter "bhaolee" rates being fixed for all new lands brought under this crop, so that in the course of a few years there was a very visible and large increase in the amount of Indigo annually produced. This was particularly the case with the Sutlej Canals, from one of which alone the Sirdarwah of Tehseel Ladran, the Dewan realized from nine hundred to one thousand maunds per annum of excellent Indigo, where the Puttan did not get two hundred.

23. Such was the state of things on the accession of British Rule in 1819, but from that time up to the present date, I fear there has been a gradual falling-off in the production of this most valuable produce, which may, I think, be ascribed chiefly to two causes, 1st, to the want of direct Government interest in the production of this or any other particular crop; and, secondly, to the absence of any satisfactory arrangements for the effectual clearance of the Inundation Canals. Under the Seik Government it was the principal object of each Ruler to realize as much Revenue as possible, and consequently, with collections made in kind, the more valuable the crop, the larger the amount realized, hence one and all were personally interested in encouraging the growth of so valuable a produce as Indigo, towards which they assisted not only with their power and influence, but also with their capital, by lending pecuniary aid to those who without it would have been unable to make a beginning. So again with the Inundation Canals, each Kardar was made responsible that the supply of water was plentiful and regular; indeed so well aware was Sawan Mull that the successful production of Indigo depended on an early, plentiful, and constant supply of water, that the effectual clearance and punctual opening of the Canal was considered as much the duty of the Kardar as the collection of the Revenue.

24. It may perhaps be urged that, under our Revenue system, with a fixed money assessment, greater encouragement is given to the production of valuable crops than where collections are made in kind; but to this I would answer, that this encouragement, though doubtless in reality greater, is of an *indirect* nature, whilst the latter is more direct and tangible, and therefore more acceptable to Zemindars of the



GAZETTE

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP.

Published by Authority.

MIRZAPORE.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

Foreign Department.

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No. 102.

Camp Rance-ka Talao, the 13th Decr. 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain E. W. Dun of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, to act as Commandant of the Bhopal Levy.

—

No. 104.

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Rewah, received charge of the Agency Office from Captain W Osborne C. B. on the 1st Instant.

—

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date on which Captain Osborne C. B. proceeds on furlough.

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Political Agent at Rewah.

Lieutenant T. Acton, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as 1st Assistant at Nagode.

Lieutenant P. Ward, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant Nagode Police, to officiate as 2nd Assistant at Rewah.

—

No. 106.

Major R. L. Taylor, C. B. resumed charge of the Moywar Political Agency on the 24th ultimo.

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No. 16.

Home Department

Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain H. Pester of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of the Police of the Camp of His Excellency under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1836.

A. R. YOUNG,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India,

with the Govr. Genl.

No. 5A. of 1860.

General Orders from His Excellency the Governor General of India.

Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.

Captain H. L. Pester, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Sudder Bazar with the Camp of His Excellency the Governor General.

No. 6A. of 1860.

Camp Benares, the 8th December 1860.

The Services of Captain E. Smyth of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces for appointment in the Department of Public Instruction.

No. 7A. of 1860.

Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Nagpore Irregular Force, with effect from the 29th of October 1860

2nd Regiment Infantry.

Lieutenant T. E. L. Higginson, 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Adjutant, to be 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant W. Playfair, 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Higginson.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-Genl.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

No. 4.

Head Quarters, Camp Benares.

Public Works Department.

General Establishments, the 10th Decr. 1860.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Yule Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, received charge of his Office from Captain C. H. Dickens, Offg. Secretary on the 8th instant.

The Services of Captain Dickens are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for special duty.

H. YULE, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

Foreign Department.

Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.

The following despatches upon the subject of Adoptions, as affecting succession in the Native States and Principalities of India, are published by order of His Excellency the Governor General.

A. R. YOUNG,

Offy. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 43A.

Simla, 30th April 1860.

To THE Right Hon'ble Sir CHARLES WOOD, Bart., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

SIR,

In accordance with the intention expressed in my Despatch No. 19, of the 6th of December last, I desire to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the general subject of adoption, as affecting the succession to the Native States and Principalities of India.

2. I have in the course of my recent march through Upper India been forcibly struck by the want of some clear and well understood rule of practice in our dealings with the Princes and Chiefs upon this subject.

It is not that the measures taken, under the orders of the late Court of Directors, in dealing with doubtful or lapsed successions, have not in many instances been liberal, and even generous; and certainly there is not, at the present moment, any disposition on the part of Native States to doubt the general good will towards them of the paramount power. But there appears to be a haze of doubt and mistrust in the mind of each Chief as to the policy which the Government will apply to his own State in the event of his leaving no natural heir to his throne, and each seems to feel, not without reason, that in such case the ultimate fate of his country is uncertain.

3. It is to this alone that I can attribute the extraordinary satisfaction with which my assurance to Sindiah that the Government would see with pleasure his adoption of a successor if lineal heirs should fail him, and that it was the desire of the paramount power that his House should be perpetuated and flourish, was accepted by those attached to his Court;—to the extent that at Gwalior the news was received with rejoicing very like that which would have marked the birth of an heir. For there is not a State in India, which has had stronger or more practical proofs of the wish of the British Government that its integrity should be maintained, than Gwalior: from the time when, in 1826 and 1827, the then Maharajah was in his last illness perseveringly pressed by Lord Amherst to adopt an heir, and was assured that nothing could be further from the wish and intention of the Government than to exercise then or thereafter any intervention in the internal administration of his country, or to pretend to control the succession to his State, down to 1843 when the present Maharajah, then a child, was placed upon his throne, and confirmed in the possession of it by Lord Ellenborough in person.

4. To the same cause I ascribe the manifest pleasure of the Maharajah of Rewah when a like assurance was given to him. He said to me that his family had been in Rewah for eleven hundred years, and that my words had dispelled an ill wind that had long been blowing upon him. A son had lately been born to him; but if any Prince might reasonably expect his adoption of a successor to be respected without a special promise to that effect, it would be one who is bound to us by treaty, and who can show an unusually long and uninterrupted descent from an ancient Rajpoot stock, which for centuries has steadily held its own against all intrusion whether by Mahomedans, Mahrattas, or Pindaris, as is the case with the Maharajah of Rewah.

5. I could adduce other instances, such as those of the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Maharajah of Puttala, and the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutledge country, in which the value attached to the announcement, and the eagerness to have it solemnly recorded, were strongly marked.

6. I believe that the chief cause of this feeling is the vagueness that has prevailed in our policy respecting adoptions. That policy has not only been incoherent, but even when an adoption has been admitted there has often been long discussion in India and references to the Home Government, before a final decision has been taken, thereby giving rise to doubts of our real desire to admit it.

7. But it is not only through what has passed between the Government of India and Native Courts that our hesitation and uncertainty have been made manifest to the latter. Within the last ten or twelve years, the discussion between the Government of India and the Home Government, and the keen conflict of opinions between individuals of experience and of the highest authority in India and in England, upon this

question of adoption, have been laid bare to all who have chosen to examine them. Since 1849, the official correspondence on not less than sixteen or seventeen cases of doubtful succession and of adoption have been printed by orders of Parliament. In these papers, there is every variety of opinion as to the claims of Native States on the one hand, and as to the duty, rights, and policy of the British Government on the other.

And it must not be supposed that, because these documents are published in Blue Books and in English, they are beyond the knowledge of Native Courts. They are, on the contrary, sought for and studied by those whose dearest prospects they so closely affect. It is not many months since I was informed by the Governor General's Agent in Central India, that a Native Court had received from England the Parliamentary papers on Dhar before they had reached my own hands.

8. A brief examination of the papers named in the margin will show how irreconcilably at variance with each other are the views

Papers relating to the Rajah of Sattara, printed by order of the House of Commons March 1st 1849
 Papers respecting the succession by adoption of Sovereign Princes in India, printed by order of the House of Commons, February 16th 1850
 Papers on the annexation of Jhansi, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 17th 1855
 Papers on the annexation of Kerowla, printed by order of the House of Commons, August 3rd 1855

which the highest authorities have taken of a subject which lies at the very root of the future existence of Native States.

9. There is disagreement even on the first fundamental point of all,—our own duty

In one place it is urged that we are bound not to neglect rightful opportunities of acquiring territory or revenue by refusing to permit adoption in independent States where there has been a total failure of all heirs; and that we should take these opportunities of consolidating our territories, and of getting rid of petty intervening principalities.

See Minutes of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara, August 30th 1849, paragraphs 25-30 and on Kerowla, August 30th 1852, paragraph 7.
 See Minutes of Mr. Lewis on Kerowla, September 26th 1852.
 See Minutes of Mr. Willoughby on Sattara, May 11th 1848.

In another place, and by other authority, it is confided that the absorption of small independent principalities, which happen to be surrounded by our own territories, will not always augment our power, but will be a source of weakness to ourselves without being a benefit to the people.

See Minute of Sir J. Littler on Sattara, Sept. 5th 1849.
 See Dissent of Mr. Shepherd on Sattara, Jan. 6th 1849.
 See Dissent of Mr. Tucker on Sattara, Jan. 3rd 1849.

10. Neither is there agreement on the subject of our own rights. On this head there arise, as might be expected, many complications from differences of origin, of race, and of tradition amongst the various Native States. Some are designated "independent," as having maintained their existence under successive paramount dynasties, and having suffered comparatively little interference in their internal affairs from any. Such are the Rajpootana States, some of the Bundelcund States, and others. Some are called "dependent" as having been created or re-established by the Moguls, or the Peishwa, or ourselves, and as having been invested in some instances with authority short of Sovereign authority. Such were Sattara, Jhansi, Jalaoun. Then there are disputed points arising out of race and usages:—whether in a Rajpoot State the widow of a Rajah may adopt a son without having received her husband's permission? To what extent in a Rajpoot State the voice of the principal Officers of the State is necessary to the recognition of the succession? Whether in a Bundela State the Chief may adopt a stranger to the exclusion of collaterals? Whether in Hindoo States generally the senior widow of a Chief is allowed to adopt unreservedly, or is limited to a choice within certain degrees of affinity? These are points of nicely which probably it would be impossible to rule absolutely, and with satisfaction to all. But, putting

aside for the present all small complications, there remain broad and important questions of right on our part, upon which the very highest of our Officers are at issue.

11. In one paper it is maintained to be beyond doubt that a Prince's adoption
See Minute of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara, paragraphs 8, 9, and 10.
See Minute of Mr. Willoughby on Sattara, paragraph 10. of any individual does not constitute the latter heir to the principality, or to Sovereign rights, until the adoption has received the sanction of the Sovereign power ; and that this sanction may be withheld even from independent States.

Elsewhere it is confidently laid down that Hindoo Sovereign Princes, in failure
See Minute of Lord Metcalfe, October 28th 1837. of heirs male of the body, have a right to adopt
See Minute of Lord Auckland on Orissa, January 2nd 1842, paragraph 4. to the exclusion of collateral heirs, and that the British Government is bound to acknowledge the adoption, provided that it be regular and not in violation of Hindoo law ; and further, that even in the case of a fief or dependency a legal adoption cannot be barred by the Government or Lord paramount.
See Minute of Sir George Clerk on Sattara, April 12th 1840, paragraphs 11 and 12.

12. It is impossible that the minds of Native Rulers, and of their people, should not be disquieted so long as such a question as this, bearing as it does upon every class of State, independent and dependent, is allowed to remain in doubt. For the doubt has been only partially resolved by the decision of the Court of Directors. The Court were "fully satisfied that by the general Law and custom of India a dependent principality, like that of Sattara, cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power." But this decision extends only to dependent principalities, and not even to those unreservedly ; for all dependent principalities are not like that of Sattara, which was created or resuscitated by the British Government upon conditions framed by that Government, and of which that Government might perhaps be assumed to be the rightful interpreter.

In another place, the Court of Directors draw a marked distinction between the case of Sattara, a State of recent origin, and of our own creation, and that of Kerowlee, an old Rajput State, which has existed from a time long anterior to our rule in India. But there is no admission that even in such a case as that of Kerowlee we are bound to recognise an adoption. It is rather implied that the question is one of expediency, and that even in that case there might have been grounds for taking the opportunity to substitute our own Government for that of a Native Ruler.

13. Another point upon which strong difference of opinion will be found in the papers referred to, and which has a most important bearing upon the claims of many Native States, is the meaning of the words "heirs and successors," in the several treaties and grants in which we find them used.

The instances in which the Government of India has bound itself by engagements or concessions to a Chief and "his heirs and successors," or "to his heirs for ever," without explanation of what is to constitute the right of succession or inheritance, are very numerous. The question arises whether the expression is to be interpreted according to our own sense, which would limit it to heirs and successors by blood, or to be extended to heirs and successors by adoption, when the adoption has taken place in accordance with Hindoo law, and with the custom of the other party to the engagement.

This question has never, so far as I know, received an authoritative answer. Perhaps the decision of the Court of Directors on the case of Sattara may be regarded as

having determined it against the admission of an adopted heir and successor where a dependent Chiefship is concerned ; but this is not clear, for other considerations were mixed up in that case.

It is a question which is sure to recur. There are several of the Hill States, the possession of which was confirmed to their respective Chiefs by special grants after the Goorkha War of 1814, and in dealing with which a decision upon it may any day be called for, owing to the terms in which the grants are couched.

15. Whilst there has been so much doubt as to the duty and rights of our Government in India, there has not been less as to its policy

16. Probably that view of our policy which would prescribe the retention in our hands of the power to disallow adoption, and thereby to secure to ourselves an accession of territory, could not be expressed in terms more moderate or less calculated to alarm Native States than those used by Lord Auckland, when, in reference to the Colaba succession, he declared that we ought to "persevere in the one clear and direct "course of abandoning no just and honorable accession of territory or revenue, while "all existing claims of right are at the same time scrupulously respected."

But this declaration contains nothing re-assuring or clear to those who will be most affected by it. It has been shown that the opinions of the very highest authorities in India and in England,—of those, in fact, with whom alone the decision of such matters rested,—have differed widely as to what accessions of territory would be just, and as to what claims of right do exist, and do deserve our respect.

17. Nor does it appear possible to lay down these points with certainty by any declaration, however detailed and elaborate.

We profess indeed to be guided by the Hindoo law, and by the practice of those who have preceded us as rulers in India. But as to what that practice has been we are not agreed amongst ourselves. If indeed we never referred to it but for the purpose of avoiding carefully all new encroachments upon the liberties of Native States, and with the determination that our authority in questions of succession should be exercised with at least as much forbearance as was shown by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas, a little uncertainty would be immaterial. We could easily make sure of erring only on the right side. But it has been appealed to in support of a pretension to withhold our assent to adoption even in the case of independent States, thereby making the State a lapse to the British Government ; and yet we have not shown, so far as I can find, a single instance in which adoption by a Sovereign Prince has been invalidated by a refusal of assent from the paramount power.

18. I venture to think that no such instance can be adduced, and that the practice which has prevailed is truly described by Sir Henry Lawrence, where he says, "The confirmation of the Suzerain is necessary in all cases ; he is the arbitrator of all contested adoptions ; he can set aside one or other for informality, irregularity, or for misconduct ; but it does not appear by the rules or practices of any of the Sovereignties, or by our own practice with the Istumrardars of Ajmere, that the paramount State can refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, and confiscate the State, however small."

I am aware that Sir Henry Lawrence, who when this was written was the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, speaks only of that part of India. But although the strong brotherhood of the Rajpoot States, their geographical position, and other circumstances, caused their relations with the Emperors of Delhi to remain more clearly defined and less subject to capricious change than those of other feudatory

States, I believe that there is no example of any Hindoo State, whether in Rajpootana or elsewhere, lapsing to the paramount power by reason of that power withholding its assent to an adoption.

19. It has been argued that the right to grant sanction implies the right to withhold it.

^{* See Minutes of Mr. Reid, and Lord Falkland} hold it. This, however sound logically, is neither sound nor safe practically. The histories of feudal governments furnish abundant examples of long established privileges habitually renewed as acts of grace from the paramount powers, but which those powers have never thought of refusing for purposes of their own, or upon their own judgment alone.

20. Then as regards our other rule of guidance, the Hindoo law. It has been

^{See Letter of Sir George Clerk, on the Chiefship of Bughat, 10th November 1842.} said by one who is well competent to speak on the subject that, "it is hunting after a shadow to search for laws of inheritance to Chiefships in India, so fixed as the Government desires to obtain."

* * * * *

"The Hindoo law, which is so comprehensive regarding rights to private property, does not provide distinctly for Chiefships. It is not fair therefore to desire a claimant to support his pretensions by adducing fixed laws." And in the same letter it is observed, in reference to certain views of the right of succession amongst the Hill Chiefs, that "it is the inconsistency, caprice, and mutability of our opinions regarding all great principles that is the bane of our supremacy in India." I fear that as regards the matter now under consideration this is too true.

21. And now I would beg Her Majesty's Government to consider whether the time has not come when we may, with advantage to all, adopt and announce some rule in regard to succession in Native States more distinct than that which we have been seeking to derive from the sources above mentioned; not by setting aside the Hindoo law, wherever that avails, and not by diminishing in the least degree the consideration which the feudatory States have experienced at the hands of former ruling dynasties; but, on the contrary, by increasing this consideration, and at the same time making our future practice plain and certain.

22. A time so opportune for the step can never occur again. The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the Sovereignty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs. A great convulsion has been followed by such a manifestation of our strength as India had never seen, and if this in its turn be followed by an act of general and substantial grace to the Native Chiefs, over and above the special rewards which have already been given to those whose services deserve them, the measure will be seasonable and appreciated.

23. Such an act of grace, and, in my humble opinion, of sound policy, would be an assurance to every Chief above the rank of Jageordar who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo law (if he be a Hindoo), and to the customs of his race, will be recognised, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his house is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties or grants which record its obligations to the British Government.

24. The effect to be expected from this measure may be shortly described.

25. To the old Principalities of Rajpootana it would be of no direct importance. There adoptions have been hitherto generally respected by all Ruling Powers, and if any class of Chiefs feels secure that we shall not question their claims to adopt successors, it is probably the Princes of Rajpootana.

To the great houses of Sindiah, Holkar, Rewah, Puttiala, and to other smaller ones, to whom the promise has already been made, it would be no new concession.

But to all other Chiefs, to the Gaekwar, and others in Western India,—to those in Central India, in Bundelcund, and in the Hill States, it would be a most welcome assurance.

26. It would re-assure them upon a matter on which they are especially sensitive,—the continuance of the representation and dignity of their families.

It would remove a distinction, already adverted to, which has been drawn between independent and dependent States, founded (though I venture to think not quite correctly founded) upon Lord Metcalfe's Minute of October 28th 1837, and would do away with the difference of treatment between the independent Chiefs and the Chief of a State like Jalaoun or Jhansi, who, although he and his forefathers may have exercised for more than a century the full functions of government, is not considered entitled to adopt a successor because the Pieshwa had recognized his ancestor only as a Subadar.

It would shew at once, and for ever, that we are not lying in wait for opportunities of absorbing territory, and that we do deliberately desire to keep alive a feudal aristocracy where one still exists. It would establish this more conclusively, and bring it home to many more minds than the promises and declarations recently made in Durbar to the powerful Chiefs to whom we were under special obligations.

27. I have proposed that the assurance should be given to every Chief who now governs his own territory, and who holds a position higher than that of a Jageerdar.

This will mark a line which will be generally clear and intelligible, and it will accord with the one main distinction drawn by Lord Metcalfe between Chiefs who are, and Chiefs who are not, entitled to adopt.

Nevertheless I think that some exceptions in favor of Jageerdars should be made. A Jageer is usually an assignment of land or revenue, in consideration of services, and not hereditary, or hereditary only for a generation or two. But, as Lord Metcalfe observes, there are in Bundelcund Chiefs whom it is difficult to place in either of the

See DeCruz's Political Relations, page 29 and seq. classes which he describes; and it is clear that

he alludes to some who are there called Jageerdars.

In their case the word means much more than in other parts of India. Their territories, and the administration thereof, have been granted to them and to their successors in perpetuity so long as certain obligations are observed, and the concession of the privilege of adoption to the most influential amongst them would have a beneficial effect not only in that disjointed Province, which, whatever may be our desire and how-

* These Jageerdars resemble those of whom Sir John Malcolm wrote as follows:

"Adoptions which are universally recognised as legal among Hindus, are not a strict right (any

"more than three heirs) where grants of land are for service."

"But we have received the submission of the Jageerdars confirmed their estates, honored them,

"and have continued to do so by treating them as princes, but while a few have been permitted to

"do what others are denied the privilege, and while we declare their direct heirs are entitled to succeed,

"we let it pass (I can call it nothing else) to seize their fine estates on failure of heirs, throwing

"them and their subjects into a state of doubt and destruction. These families should

"never have been placed in possession of those countries, or never have been removed from

"them." — *Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, November 1830 1830.*

ever stringent-
ly we might
enforce laws,
we could not
hope to con-
solidate under
our own ad-

ministration for many generations to come, but throughout India.* In these last

mentioned cases it would be expedient to require a Nuzurana whenever adoption took effect. From a fourth to a third of a year's revenue would, I think, be a fitting amount.

28. The case of the Mahomedan Chiefs remains to be considered. Adoption, in the full sense in which it is exercised by Hindoo Chiefs, they cannot claim. But adoption of one collateral in preference to another of closer affinity has

See pages on the Bengal succession, 18, 19, 20. been allowed to them where lineal heirs have failed; and it seems that it is also in accordance with Mahomedan law and usage that the Sovereign should select from among his sons the one whom he may desire to succeed to him. The King of Delhi exercised this right shortly before his rebellion.

To the Mahomedan Chiefs then the assurance to be given would be that the paramount power desires to see their governments perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

29. I recommend that in every case, Mahomedan, or Hindoo, the assurance

See Minute of Lord Metcalfe, October 28th 1837, should be conveyed to each Chief individually, and not by a general notification addressed to all. This would be necessary in order to avoid future claims from patty Jageerdars or others whom it is not intended to include in the measure.

30. The proposed measure will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so. This has long been our practice. We have repeatedly exercised the power with the assent, and sometimes at the desire, of the Chief Authority in the State, and it is one which, used with good judgment and moderation, it is desirable that we should retain. It will indeed, when once the proposed assurance shall have been given, be more easy than heretofore to exercise it without provoking jealousy of any designs upon the independence of the State.

31. Neither will the assurance, if worded as proposed, diminish our right to visit a State with the heaviest penalties, even to confiscation, in the event of disloyalty or flagrant breach of engagement.

Upon this point I beg to refer to the following passages in papers by Sir George Clerk;

" We should look for escheats, not from such a source as the doubtful meaning
See Minute on Saptari, April, 1848, para 26. " of the stipulation of an agreement, but from the
 incorrigible misconduct of allies when thrown back,
 " as they should be, on the responsibilities of the Sovereign rights relinquished to them,
 " rendering punishment in such cases signal and salutary, by abstaining from half
 " measures, such as largely pensioning or managing for the delinquent, or substituting
 " his child, wife, or minister." And again—

" The proper punishment for the paramount State to inflict for gross mismanagement and oppression, such as prevails to a considerable extent in these Hills, would be sequestration
See Minute on the Chitralia of Juggla, November 1848, para 27. " of the Chiefships, but this would not be fair until we had revived their interest in
 their ancient territories, by manifesting the same respect for their rights founded on
 " a possession of many centuries, as is entertained by the people in general. Could
 " we then gain with confidence in our general disinterestedness, our severity, when

" called for, would be rightly and beneficially understood ; and, for the most part, that confidence would correct the motives to neglectful or tyrannical conduct requiring punishment."

I consider these views to be sound, not only in the cases to which they refer, but in those of Native States generally ; and I would apply them generally, with this single limitation,—that the penalty of sequestration, or confiscation, should be used only when the misconduct or oppression is such as to be not only hainous in itself, but of a nature to constitute indisputably a breach of loyalty or of recorded engagement to the paramount power.

32. It is certain that objection to the proposed measure will be taken on the ground that it will cut off future opportunities of accession of territory, and that it is our duty not to forego these. I regard this not as an objection, but as a recommendation ; and I cannot take that view of our duty.

33. Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, and its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any Native Government, I still think that we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule ; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contented acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified, as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.

We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force ; and the additions to that force which we already require are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as India can conveniently pay.

As to Civil Government, our English Officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

34. The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well known services rendered by Sindiah, and, subsequently, by the Maharajahs of Jrewah, Chirkaree, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States, I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact British province of Rohilkund there remained the solitary little State of Rampore still administered by its own Mahomedan prince ; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Pattiāla and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired.

In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native government served as breakwaters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave. And in quiet times they have their uses ;—Restless men who will accept no profession but arms, crafty intriguers bred up in Native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly. And should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make

them so, we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching them that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary their independence is safe, that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory, and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favor of any new rulers from within or from without.

* 35. It was long ago said by Sir John Malcolm, that if we made all India into Zillahs it was not in the nature of things that our Empire should last fifty years; but that if we could keep up a number of Native States, without political power, but as royal instruments, we should exist in India as long as our Naval superiority in Europe was maintained.

Of the substantial truth of this opinion I have no doubt, and recent events have made it more deserving of our attention than ever.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) CANNING.

No. 46.

Kurnaul 10th May 1860.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., M. P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

In my Despatch No. 42 of the 26th ultimo, respecting the Chiefship of Bughat, I referred to another Despatch on the subject of the Hill States generally as having been addressed to you. I regret that I was not able to send the last mentioned Despatch by the same Mail with that which referred to it. I now repair the omission.

2. I beg to call your attention to the Memorandum upon the Hill States, which Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of the Cis Sutlej Division, has drawn up. It describes concisely, but very clearly, the position in which the Hill Chiefs stand towards the British Government, and it presents (as I venture to think) very strong reasons for adopting the course which I have pressed upon you in a Despatch of the 30th ultimo, of declaring to the Hill Chiefs as to others, that failing lineal heirs, or heirs of their own blood, their adoption of successors to their Chiefships will be recognized.

3. The Commissioner has suggested this and another alternative course, by either of which confidence might be given to the Chiefs, and consistency and greater liberality secured in our treatment of cases of succession and Lapse. The alternative is, that investigation should be made of the pedigree of each Chief's family for 150 years back, and that all descendants of the ancestor of that date should be admitted as eligible to the succession:—also that the former grants from the British Government, mostly of the date of 1815, should be recalled, and that they should be renewed in this more liberal spirit.

4. I am of opinion that the concession of adoption is by far the preferable measure. It avoids tedious investigations, some of which might prove of uncertain result, and the purpose of which might not be understood; and it is more thoroughly in accordance with the traditions and feelings of Rajpoot Families. Whichever course be chosen, I would not recall the grants of 1815. This process is not necessary, and is better omitted, even though the object be to make the terms of the grants more favorable to the holders of them.

5. A perusal of the papers relating to Omaid Sing's case may perhaps suggest two objections to giving to the Hill Chiefs a more lasting tenure of their States;—the

mismangement and oppression which according to Sir George Clerk's testimony in 1812 then prevailed in the Hills ; and the value to the British Government of retaining to itself the lapse of lands suited to tea plantations and other purposes of improvement.

6. Upon the first head I would observe, that in Sir George Clerk's view, the greater respect which it is proposed to show to the old rights of the Chiefs will leave us quite as well able as we are now to punish and correct mismanagement and oppression by temporary sequestration ; and that the instances of oppression are not so frequent or serious as they used to be. This may be due, in part, to a closer watch kept upon the Chiefs of late years ; but I believe that it is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the people are able to migrate, without restraint, from the territory of one Hill Chief to that of another, each of whom is glad enough to receive upon his lands refugees from his neighbour's State, and none daring to resent their reception, as would have been done before our rule became paramount in these Hills. Each Chief therefore, for his own interest, refrains from oppression.

7. In some of the States the value of the ground for tea culture is indisputable ; but, until other roads than the one great Thibet Road are carried through the Hills, the lands suitable for European settlers will continue to be very limited ; and although it might be a convenience to us that some of these lands should fall into our hands, it is certain that the direct government of at least one half of the Hill States would be a dead weight and a loss to us. The British Government cannot wisely desire to have cast upon it the responsibility of administering, by its own Officers, States so far remote in the mountains, and so little productive or politically important as Bussalir, Komharsen, Mangul, Blagul, and others ; and if we pursue the course of annexing those which lie conveniently, as we have done in the case of Bughat, and of allowing collateral succession in those which it does not suit us to take, as we have done in the case of Komharsen, we must not be surprised if our policy fails to be understood or respected.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Signed.) CANNING.

No. 59.

India Office, London, 26th July 1860.

My Lord,

Para. 1. In several recent communications, your Excellency has informed me that during your vice-regal progress through Central and Upper India, you availed yourself of every opportunity that presented itself to you for a formal declaration, in Durbar, that the British Government desired to perpetuate, in undiminished power and prosperity, the Houses of those Native Princes and Chiefs, who, throughout the recent period of trouble and disaster, had been true to their allegiance to the paramount State. To the Mahajalis Sindiah and Holkar, to the Maharajah of Rewah, to the Maharajah of Cashmere, to the Great Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States and to others of less note, you publicly conveyed the gratifying assurance that in, the event of failure of direct heirs, the British Government would recognise, as Chiefs of their several Houses, the heirs adopted by them in accordance with the law and with the usages of their respective families.

2. These measures have already received the approbation of Her Majesty's Government. But gratifying as they were to the Princes and Chiefs, who were thus assured of the continuance of their Houses, it was not improbable that they would be

regarded by the Native Community at large as special acts of grace, in consideration of good service rendered to the paramount State, and that some feelings of doubt and disquietude might be excited in the minds of those to whom the same assurances had not been conveyed. Your Excellency, therefore, lost no time in placing upon record and laying before Her Majesty's Government the sentiments which you entertain with respect to the propriety of a general measure of recognition, calculated to give renewed confidence to all the Princes and Chiefs of India whose minds had been unsettled by some recent decisions of the British Government.

3. These sentiments I have now before me in your Excellency's letters, No. 43 A. of the 30th of April, and No. 46 of the 10th of May, and I have the gratification to inform you that I am commanded to communicate to you Her Majesty's approval of the principles which they enforce, and the recommendations which they contain.

4. Observing that such an opportunity as the present can never occur again for the final settlement of a question which has long excited continual conflicts of opinion and some inconsistencies of practice disturbing to the Native mind, your Excellency now proposes to give to "every Chief above the rank of Jagheerdar, who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, assurance that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo Law (if he be a Hindoo) and to the customs of his race, will be recognized, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties which record its obligations to the British Government."

5. To the Mahomedan Chiefs, the assurances to be given would, according to your recommendation be, that the paramount power desires their Governments to be perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law will be upheld.

6. Presuming that, in this latter case, the recommendations of your Excellency relate only to instances in which there is a failure of direct heirs, and do not contemplate any departure from the policy of recognising the claims of primogeniture, Her Majesty's Government approve the views thus expressed. They concur also in opinion with your Excellency that no general notification of the intentions of your Government should be issued, but that, in each case, the assurance should be conveyed to the individual Chiefs in whose favor you purpose to guarantee the privilege in question. You will carefully register the names of those Chiefs and forward me a roll of them as soon as it can be prepared.

7. With respect to the case of the Jagheerdars and others of a similar character, of whose position your Excellency writes in the 27th paragraph of your letter, I am disposed to think that, except in very special cases, no assurance should be given. The distinction between territorial right of ancient date and independent tenure, and lands held by favor of the Government of the day, as rewards for good service, and generally granted only for a limited number of generations, is broad and intelligible. You will reserve to the paramount State the right of dealing with such cases as they arise, and that your recommendations will be framed in a liberal spirit, is the wish, as it is the conviction, of Her Majesty's Government.

[18]

In the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraphs of your Excellency's
Letter of the 30th of April I entirely concur. It is not by the exten-
Pages: 32 to 35. sion of our Empire that its permanence is to be secured, but by the character of British rule in the Territories already committed to our care, and by practically demonstrating that we are as willing to respect the rights of others as we are capable of maintaining our own.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed.) CHARLES WOOD.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 15TH DECEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 15th December 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 19th of March next:—

A Bill to amend the law relating to Minors.

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify and amend the Law for hearing suits relative to the custody and nurture of minors; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Any person interested in or asserting an interest in the proper custody Application. or nurture of a minor, may make an application by petition to the Judge of any District in so far as a Civil suit might lawfully be instituted in the same behalf, and the Judge shall hear and dispose of the petition in like manner as the same matter preferred by the same party might have been heard and disposed of on being preferred by plaintiff in a Civil suit.

II. Upon any such application being made, or at any subsequent stage of the Remedy. proceedings, the Judge may cause any minor referred to therein to be produced in Court and may make such other order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor as may appear proper.

III. In trying petitions preferred under this Act, the Judge shall be guided by the procedure prescribed in Act VIII of 1850 in so far as the same shall be applicable; and any orders made by the Judge may be enforced as if made in a regular suit.

IV. An appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court from any order made by a Lower Appeal. Court under this Act, in the same manner as an appeal lies to the Sudder Court in regular suits.

V. Petitions preferred under this Act to the Zillah Court or to the Sudder Court may be written on the Stamp paper prescribed for petitions in those Courts respectively; and nothing in this Act shall be taken to interfere with the jurisdiction exercised under the Laws in force by the Courts

of Wards; or under Act XXI of 1855 and Act XI. of 1858.

VI. The term "Judge" in this Act shall include the principal Civil Interpretation. Court of any district not being within the jurisdiction of a Court established by Royal Charter.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2443.

Port William, the 20th December 1860.

Notification.—The attention of all Public Officers is requested to the following Section of the Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854. Any Public Officer, unless acting by express order of Government, who detains a Mail or opens a Mail Packet in transit, renders himself liable to the penalty prescribed by this Section:—

"SECTION LI.—It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a Criminal offence, a Post Office Messenger, whilst carrying the Mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the Mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet in transit from one Post Office to another; and every person who shall be guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees."

No. 2444.

The 21st December 1860.

Under the provisions of Section III., Act XI. of 1860, the Hon'ble the President in Council hereby prescribes the 1st of May 1861 as the date on and after which the Duty chargeable on the transfer of the Shares of any Banking Corporation, or Joint Stock Company, which, by any Laws applicable to such Corporation or Company can be effected by simple endorsement, shall be denoted by an Adhesive Stamp, or more than one Adhesive Stamp.

W. GAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp Benares, the 10th December 1860.

The following Despatches upon the subject of adoptions, as affecting succession in the Native States and Principalities of India, are published by order of His Excellency the Governor General.

A. R. YOUNG,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.*

No. 43A.

Simsi, 30th April 1860.

To THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, Bt., M. P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—In accordance with the intention expressed in my Despatch No. 16, of the 6th of December last, I desire to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the general subject of adoption, as affecting the succession to the Native States and Principalities of India.

2. I have in the course of my recent march through Upper India been forcibly struck by the want of some clear and well understood rule of practice in our dealings with the Princes and Chiefs upon this subject.

It is not that the measures taken, under the orders of the late Court of Directors, in dealing with doubtful or lapsed successions, have not in many instances been liberal, and even generous; and certainly there is not, at the present moment, any disposition on the part of Native States to doubt the general good will towards them of the paramount power. But there appears to be a haze of doubt and mistrust in the mind of each Chief as to the policy which the Government will apply to his own State in the event of his leaving no natural heir to his throne, and each seems to feel, not without reason, that in such case the ultimate fate of his Country is uncertain.

3. It is to this alone that I can attribute the extraordinary satisfaction with which my assurance to Sindiah that the Government would see with pleasure his adoption of a successor if lineal heirs should fail him, and that it was the desire of the paramount power that his House should be perpetuated and flourish, was accepted by those attached to his Court;—to the extent that at Gwalior the news was received with rejoicing very like that which would have marked the birth of an heir. For there is not a State in India, which has had stronger or more practical proofs of the wish of the British Government that its integrity should be maintained than Gwalior; from the time when, in 1826 and 1827, the then Maharajah was in his last illness perseveringly pressed by Lord Amherst

to adopt an heir, and was assured that nothing could be further from the wish and intention of the Government than to exercise then or thereafter any intervention in the internal administration of his Country, or to pretend to control the succession to his State down to 1843, when the present Maharajah, then a child, was placed upon his throne, and confirmed in the possession of it by Lord Ellenborough in person.

4. To the same cause I ascribe the manifest pleasure of the Maharajah of Rewah when a like assurance was given to him. He said to me that his family had been in Rewah for eleven hundred years, and that my words had dispelled an ill wind that had long been blowing upon him. A son had lately been born to him; but if any Prince might reasonably expect his adoption of a successor to be respected without a special promise to that effect, it would be one who is bound to us by treaty, and who can show an unusually long and uninterrupted descent from an ancient Rajpoot stock, which for centuries has steadily held its own against all intrusion whether by Mahomedans, Mahrattas, or Pindaries, as is the case with the Maharajah of Rewah.

5. I could adduce other instances, such as those of the Maharajahs of Cashmere, the Maharajah of Putteula, and the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej Country, in which the value attached to the announcement, and the eagerness to have it solemnly recorded, were strongly marked.

6. I believe that the chief cause of this feeling is the vagueness that has prevailed in our policy respecting adoptions. That policy has not only been incoherent, but even when an adoption has been admitted there has often been long discussion in India and references to the Home Government, before a final decision has been taken, thereby giving rise to doubts of our real desire to admit it.

7. But it is not only through what has passed between the Government of India and Native Courts that our hesitation and uncertainty have been made manifest to the latter. Within the last ten or twelve years, the discussion between the Government of India and the Home Government, and the keen conflict of opinions between individuals of experience and of the highest authority in India and in England, upon this question of adoption, have been laid bare to all who have chosen to examine them. Since 1849, the official correspondence on not less than sixteen or seventeen cases of doubtful succession and of adoption have been printed by orders of Parliament. In these papers, there is every variety of opinion as to the claims of Native States on the one hand, and as to the duty, rights, and policy of the British Government on the other.

And it must not be supposed that, because these documents are published in Blue Books and in English, they are beyond the knowledge of Native Courts. They are, on the contrary, sought for and studied by those whose dearest prospects they so closely affect. It is not many months since I was informed by the Governor General's Agent in Central India, that a Native Court had received from England the Parliamentary Papers on Dhar before they had reached my own hands.

8. A brief examination of the

Papers relative to the Rajah of Sattara, printed by order of the House of Commons, March 1st, 1840.

Papers respecting the succession by adoption of Sovereign Prince in India, printed by order of the House of Commons, February 18th, 1850.

Papers on the annexation of Jhansi, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 17th, 1856.

Papers on the annexation of Kerowlee, printed by order of the House of Commons, August 3d, 1856.

lies at the very root of the future existence of Native States.

9. There is disagreement even on the first fundamental point of all,—our own duty.

In one place it is urged that we are bound not

See Minutes of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara, August 20th, 1848, paragraphs 23 to 30; and on Kerowlee, August 30th, 1852, paragraph 7.

See Minutes of Mr. Lowes on Kerowlee, September 25th, 1852.

See Minutes of Mr. Willoughby on Sattara, May 14th, 1849.

to neglect rightful opportunities of acquiring territory or revenue by refusing to permit adoption in independent States where there has been a total failure of all heirs; and that we should take these opportunities of consolidating our territories, and of getting rid of petty intervening Principalities.

In another place, and by other authority, it is

See Minutes of Sir J. Littler on Sattara, September 6th, 1848.

See Dissent of Mr. Shepherd on Sattara, January 6th, 1849.

See Dissent of Mr. Tucker on Sattara, January 3rd, 1849.

contended that the absorption of small independent principalities which happen to be surrounded by our own territories, will not always augment our power, but will be a source of weakness to ourselves without being a benefit to the people.

10. Neither is there agreement on the subject of our own rights. On this head there arise, as might be expected, many complications from differences of origin, of race, and of tradition amongst the various Native States. Some are designated "independent," as having maintained their existence under successive paramount dynasties, and having suffered comparatively little interference in their internal affairs from any. Such are the Rajpootana States, some of the Bundelkund States, and others. Some are called "dependent" as having been created or re-established by the Moguls, or the Peishwa, or ourselves, and as having been invested in some instances with authority short of Sovereign authority. Such were Sattara, Jhansi, Jaloun. Then there are disputed points arising out of race and usages:—whether in a Rajpoot State the widow of a Rajah may adopt a son without having received her husband's permission? To what extent in a Rajpoot State the voice of the principal Officers of the State is necessary to the recognition of the succession? Whether in a Bundela State the Chief may adopt a stranger to the exclusion of collaterals? Whether in Hindu States generally the senior widow of a Chief is allowed to adopt unreservedly, or is limited to a choice within certain degrees of affinity? These are points of nicety which probably it would be impossible to rule absolutely, and with satisfaction to all. But, putting aside for the present all small complications, there remain broad and important questions of right on our part, upon which the very highest of our Officers are at issue.

11. In one paper it is maintained to be beyond

doubt that a Prince's adoption of any individual does not constitute the latter heir to the Principality, or to Sovereign rights, until the adoption has received the sanction of the

Sovereign power; and that this

sanction may be withheld even from independent States.

Elsewhere it is consistently laid down that Hindoo Sovereign Princes, in failure

See Minutes of Lord Metcalfe, October 28th, 1837.

See Minutes of Lord Auckland on Ooreha, January 2nd, 1842, paragraph 4.

See Minutes of Sir George Clerk on Sattara, April 12th, 1843, paragraphs 11 and 12.

Governor or Lord paramount.

12. It is impossible that the minds of Native Rulers, and of their people, should not be disquieted so long as such a question as this, bearing as it does upon every class of State, independent and dependent, is allowed to remain in doubt. For the doubt has been only partially resolved by the decision of the Court of Directors. The

See Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, January 24th, 1849.

Court were "fully satisfied that by the general law and custom of India a dependent

Principality, like that of Sattara, cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power."

But this decision extends only to dependent Principalities, and not even to these unreservedly; for all dependent Principalities are not like that of Sattara, which was created or resuscitated by the British Government upon conditions framed by that Government, and of which that Government might perhaps be assumed to be the rightful interpreter.

In another place, the Court of Directors draw a

See Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, on Kerowlee, January 26th, 1853.

marked distinction between the case of Sattara, a State of recent origin, and of our own creation, and that of Kerowlee, an old Rajpoot State, which has existed from a time long anterior to our rule in India. But there is no admission that even in such a case as that of Kerowlee we are bound to recognise an adoption. It is rather implied that the question is one of expediency, and that even in that case there might have been grounds for taking the opportunity to substitute our own Government for that of a Native Ruler.

13. Another point upon which strong difference of opinion will be found in the papers referred to, and which has a most important bearing upon the claims of many Native States, is the meaning of the words "heirs and successors," in the several treaties and grants in which we find them used.

The instances in which the Government of India has bound itself by engagements or covenants to a Chief and "his heirs and successors," or "to his heirs for ever," without explanation of what is to constitute the right of succession or inheritance, are very numerous. The question

arises whether the expression is to be interpreted according to our own sense, which would limit it to heirs and successors by blood, or to be extended to heirs and successors by adoption, when the adoption has taken place in accordance with Hindoo law, and with the custom of the other party to the engagement.

14. This question has never, so far as I know, received an authoritative answer. Perhaps the decision of the Court of Directors on the case of Sattara may, be regarded as having determined it against the admission of an adopted heir and successor where a dependent Chieftainship is concerned; but this is not clear, for other considerations were mixed up in that case.

It is a question which is sure to recur. There are several of the Hill States, the possession of which was confirmed to their respective Chiefs by special grants after the Gookha War of 1811, and in dealing with which a decision upon it may any day be called for, owing to the terms in which the grants are couched.

15. Whilst there has been so much doubt as to the duty and rights of our Government in India, there has not been less as to its policy.

16. Probably that view of our policy which would prescribe the retention in our hands of the power to disallow adoption, and thereby to secure to ourselves an accession of territory, could not be expressed in terms more moderate or less calculated to alarm Native States than those used by Lord Auckland, when, in reference to the Colaba succession, he declared that we ought to "persevere in the one clear and direct course of abandoning no just and honorable accession of territory or revenue, while all existing claims of right are at the same time scrupulously respected."

But this declaration contains nothing re-assuring or clear to those who will be most affected by it. It has been shown that the opinions of the very highest authorities in India and in England,—if those, in fact, with whom alone the decision of such matters rested,—have differed widely as to what accessions of territory would be just, and as to what claims of right do exist, and do deserve our respect.

17. Nor does it appear possible to lay down these points with certainty by any declaration, however detailed and elaborate.

We profess indeed to be guided by the Hindoo law, and by the practice of those who have preceded us as Rulers in India. But as to what that practice has been we are not agreed amongst ourselves. If indeed we never referred to it but for the purpose of avoiding carefully all new encroachments upon the liberties of Native States, and with the determination that our authority in questions of succession should be exercised with at least as much forbearance as was shown by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas, a little uncertainty would be immaterial. We could easily make sure of erring only on the right side. But it has been appealed to in support of a pretension to withhold our assent to adoption even in the case of independent States, thereby making the State a lapse to the British Government; and yet we have not shown, so far as I can find, a single instance in which adoption by a Sovereign Prince has been invalidated by a refusal of assent from the paramount power.

18. I venture to think that no such instance

can be adduced, and that the practice which has prevailed is truly described by Sir Henry Lawrence, where he says,—

" The confirmation of the Suzerain is necessary in all cases; he is the arbitrator of all contested adoptions; he can set aside one or other for informality, irregularity, or for misconduct; but it does not appear by the rules or practices of any of the Sovereignties, or by our own practice with the Istumrardars of Ajmer, that the paramount State can refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, and consecrate the State, however small."

I am aware that Sir Henry Lawrence, who when this was written was the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, speaks only of that part of India. But although the strong brotherhood of the Rajpoot States, their geographical position, and other circumstances, caused their relations with the Emperors of Delhi to remain more clearly defined and less subject to capricious change than those of other feudatory States, I believe that there is no example of any Hindoo State, whether in Rajpootana or elsewhere, lapsing to the paramount power by reason of that power withholding its assent to an adoption.

19. It has been argued that the right to grant

See Minute of sanction implies the right to Mr. Reid and Lord withhold it. This, however Falkland on Sattara, 25th April, and 28th July 1848.

sound logically, is neither sound nor safe practically. The histories of feudal Governments furnish abundant examples of long established privileges habitually renewed as acts of grace from the paramount powers, but which those powers have never thought of refusing for purposes of their own or upon their own judgment alone.

20. Then as regards our other rule of guidance,

See Letter of Sir George Clerk on the Chieftainship of Bungtak, 10th November 1842.

the Hindoo law. It has been said by one who is well competent to speak on the subject that, "it is hunting after a shadow to search for laws of inheritance to Chieftainships in India, so fixed as the Government desires to obtain."

* * * * *

"The Hindoo law, which is so comprehensive regarding rights to private property, does not provide distinctly for Chieftainships. It is not fair therefore to desire a claimant to support his pretensions by adducing fixed laws." And in the same letter it is observed, in reference to certain views of the right of succession amongst the Hill Chiefs, that "it is the inconsistency, caprice, and mutability of our opinions regarding all great principles that is the bane of our supremacy in India." I fear that as regards the matter now under consideration this is too true.

21. And now I would beg Her Majesty's Government to consider whether the time has not come when we may, with advantage to all, adopt and announce some rule in regard to succession in Native States more distinct than that which we have been seeking to derive from the sources above-mentioned; not by setting aside the Hindoo law, wherever that avails, and not by diminishing in the least degree the consideration which the feudatory States have experienced at the hands of former ruling dynasties; but, on the contrary, by increasing this consideration, and at the same time making our future practice plain and certain.

22. A time so opportune for the step can never occur again. The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the Sovereignty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs. A great convulsion has been followed by such a manifestation of our strength as India had never seen, and if this in its turn be followed by an act of general and substantial grace to the Native Chiefs, over and above the special rewards which have already been given to those whose services deserve them, the measure will be reasonable and appreciated.

23. Such an act of grace, and, in my humble opinion, of sound policy, would be an assurance to every Chief above the rank of Jageerdar who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo law (if he be a Hindoo), and to the customs of his race, will be recognised, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties or grants which record its obligations to the British Government.

24. The effect to be expected from this measure may be shortly described.

25. To the old Principalities of Rajpootana it would be of no direct importance. There adoptions have been hitherto generally respected by all Ruling Powers, and if any class of Chiefs feels secure that we shall not question their claims to adopt successors, it is probably the Princes of Rajpootana.

To the great Houses of Sindiah, Holkar, Rewah, Pattiha, and to other smaller ones, to whom the promise has already been made, it would be no new concession.

But to all other Chiefs, to the Gackwar, and others in Western India,—to those in Central India, in Bundelcund, and in the Hill States, it would be a most welcome assurance.

26. It would re-assure them upon a matter on which they are especially sensitive,—the continuance of the representation and dignity of their families.

It would remove a distinction, already adverted to, which has been drawn between independent and dependent States, founded (though I venture to think not quite correctly founded,) upon Lord Metcalfe's Minute of October 28th, 1837, and would do away with the difference of treatment between the independent Chiefs and the Chief of a State like Jaloun or Jhansi, who, although he and his forefathers may have exercised for more than a century the full functions of government, is not considered entitled to adopt a successor because the Peishwa had recognized his ancestor only as a Subadar.

It would show at once, and for ever, that we are not lying in wait for opportunities of absorbing

territory, and that we do deliberately desire to keep alive a feudal aristocracy where one still exists. It would establish this more conclusively, and bring it home to many more minds than the promises and declarations recently made in Durbar to the powerful Chiefs to whom we were under special obligations.

27. I have proposed that the assurance should be given to every Chief who now governs his own territory, and who holds a position higher than that of a Jageerdar.

This will mark a line which will be generally clear and intelligible, and it will accord with the one main distinction drawn by Lord Metcalfe between Chiefs who are, and Chiefs who are not entitled to adopt.

Nevertheless I think that some exceptions in favor of Jageerdars should be made. A Jageer is usually an assignment of land or revenue, in consideration of services, and not hereditary, or hereditary only for a generation or two. But, as Lord Metcalfe observes, there are in Bundelcund, Chiefs

See Dr. Clark's Political Relations, page 39, whom it is difficult to

place in either of the classes which he describes; and it is clear that he alludes to some who are there called Jageerdars. In their case the word means much more than in other parts of India. Their territories, and the administration thereof, have been granted to them and to their successors in perpetuity so long as certain obligations are observed, and the concession of the privilege of adoption to the most influential amongst them would have a beneficial effect not only in that disjointed Province, which whatever may be our desire and however

* These Jageerdars resemble those of whom Sir John Malcolm wrote as follows:

"A portion which are universally recognized

"as a right among Hindoos, are not a strict right

"(say more than due) but a right which grants of

"land for service." * * *

"But we have received the submission of the

"Jageerdars, confirmed their Estates, honored

"them, and have continued to do so by treating

"them as Princes, but while a few have

"been promoted to a loft, others are denied the

"privilege, and while we dictate their direct

"succession to succeed, we let in wait (I

"mean it nothing else) to seize them the

"Estates on failure of heirs, dividing them and

"then alienating and the Country into a state

"of discord and disunion. These families

"should either never have been placed in

"possession of these countries, or never have

"been removed from them.—*Laws and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, November 11th, 1823.*

might ensue lapses, we could not hope to consolidate under our own administration for many generations to come, but throughout India.* In

these last mentioned cases it would be expedient

to re-pare a Nazarana whenever adoption took effect. From a fourth to a third of a year's revenue would, I think, be a fitting amount.

28. The case of the Mahomedan Chiefs re-

See papers on the Bengal succession, 18, 19, 20

ains to be considered. Adoption, in the full

sense in which it is exercised by Hindoo Chiefs,

they cannot claim. But adoption of one collateral

in preference to another of

lineal heirs has been al-

lowed to them where lineal

heirs have failed; and it seems that it is also in

accordance with Mahomedan law and usage that

the Sovereign should select from among his sons

the one whom he may desire to succeed to him.

The King of Delhi exercised this right shortly

before his rebellion.

To the Mahomedan Chiefs then the assurance

to be given would be that the paramount power

wishes to see their Governments perpetuated, and

that any succession to them which may be legiti-

mate according to Mahomedan law will be

upheld.

29. I recommend that in every case, Mahomedan or Hindu, the See Minute of Lord Metcalfe October 24th, 1837, para. 6. assurance should be con-

veyed to each Chief individually, and not by a general notification addressed to all. This would be necessary in order to avoid future claims from petty Jageedars or others whom it is not intended to include in the measure.

30. The proposed measure will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so. This has long been our practice. We have repeatedly exercised the power with the assent, and sometimes at the desire, of the Chief Authority in the State, and it is one which, used with good judgment and moderation, it is desirable that we should retain. It will indeed, when once the proposed assurance shall have been given, be more easy than heretofore to exercise it without provoking jealousy of any designs upon the independence of the State.

31. Neither will the assurance, if worded as proposed, diminish our right to visit a State with the heaviest penalties, even to confiscation, in the event of disloyalty or flagrant breach of engagement.

Upon this point I beg to refer to the following passages in papers by Sir George Clerk;

"We should look for escheats, not from See Minute on "such a source as the doubtful Sattam, April 1818, "meaning of the stipulation para. 26. "of an agreement, but from the "incorrigible misconduct of allies when thrown "back, as they should be, on the responsibilities "of the Sovereign rights relinquished to them, "rendering punishment in such cases signal and "salutary, by abstaining from half measures, "such as largely pensioning or managing for the "delinquent, or substituting his child, wife, or "minister." And again--

"The proper punishment for the paramount See letter on the "State to inflict for gross mis- Chiefship of Sughat, "management and oppression, November 10th, 1842. "such as prevails to a consider- "able extent in these Hills, would be seques- "tration of the Chieftaincies, but this would not "be fair until we had revived their interest in their "ancestral territories, by manifesting the same "respect for their rights founded on a possession "of many centuries, as is entertained by the "people in general. Could we inspire them with "confidence in our general disinterestedness, "our severity, when called for, would be rightly "and beneficially understood; and, for the most "part, that confidence would correct the motives "to neglectful or tyrannical conduct requiring "punishment."

I consider these views to be sound, not only in the cases to which they refer, but in those of Native States generally; and I would apply them generally, with this single limitation,—that the penalty of sequestration or confiscation should be used only when the misconduct or oppression is such as to be not only heinous in itself, but of a nature to constitute indisputably a breach of loyalty or of recorded engagement to the paramount power.

32. It is certain that objection to the proposed measure will be taken on the ground that it will

cut off future opportunities of accession of territory, and that it is our duty not to forego these. I regard this not as an objection, but as a recommendation; and I cannot take that view of our duty.

33. Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, and its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any Native Government, I still think that we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contented acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified, as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.

We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force; and the additions to that force which we already require are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as India can conveniently pay.

As to Civil Government, our English Officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

34. The safety of our rule is increased, no diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well known services rendered by Bindiah, and, subsequently, by the Maharnjahs of Rewah, Chirkaree, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States, I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact British Province of Rohileund there remained the solitary little State of Rampore still administered by its own Mahomedan Prince; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Pattiha and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired.

In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native Government served as break-waters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave. And in quiet times they have their uses;—Restless men who will accept no profession but arms, crafty intriguers bred up in Native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly. And should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make them so, we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching them that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary their independence is safe; that we are not waiting for plausible opportunity to convert their country into British territory, and con-

vincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favor of any new Rulers from within or from without.

35. It was long ago said by Sir John Malcolm, that if we made all India into Zillahs it was not in the nature of things that our Empire should last fifty years; but that if we could keep up a number of Native States, without political power, but as royal instruments, we should exist in India as long as our Naval superiority in Europe was maintained.

Of the substantial truth of this opinion I have no doubt, and recent events have made it more deserving of our attention than ever.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) CANNING.

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No. 46.

Kurnool, 10th May 1860.

To THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, Bt., M. P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—In my Despatch No. 42, of the 26th ultimo, respecting the Chiefship of Bughat, I referred to another Despatch on the subject of the Hill States generally as having been addressed to you. I regret that I was not able to send the last mentioned Despatch by the same Mail with that which referred to it. I now repair the omission.

2. I beg to call your attention to the Memorandum upon the Hill States, which Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej Division, has drawn up. It describes concisely, but very clearly, the position in which the Hill Chiefs stand towards the British Government, and it presents (as I venture to think) very strong reasons for adopting the course which I have pressed upon you in a Despatch of the 30th ultimo, of declaring to the Hill Chiefs as to others, that failing lineal heirs, or heirs of their own blood, their adoption of successors to their Chiefships will be recognized.

3. The Commissioner has suggested this and another alternative course, by either of which confidence might be given to the Chiefs, and consistency and greater liberality secured in our treatment of cases of succession and lapse. The alternative is, that investigation should be made of the pedigree of each Chief's family for 150 years back, and that all descendants of the ancestor of that date should be admitted as eligible to the succession:—also that the former grants, from the British Government mostly of the date of 1815, should be recalled, and that they should be renewed in this more liberal spirit.

4. I am of opinion that the concession of adoption is by far the preferable measure. It avoids tedious investigations, some of which might prove of uncertain result, and the purpose of which might not be understood; and it is more thoroughly in accordance with the traditions and feelings of Rajput families. Whichever course be chosen, I would not recall the grants of 1815. This process is not necessary, and is better omitted, even though the object be to make the terms of the grants more favorable to the holders of them.

5. A perusal of the papers relating to Omnid Singh's case may perhaps suggest two objections to giving to the Hill Chiefs a more lasting tenure

of their States;—the mismanagement and oppression which, according to Sir George Clerk's testimony in 1842, then prevailed in the Hills; and the value to the British Government of retaining to itself the lapse of lands suited to tea plantations and other purposes of improvement.

6. Upon the first head I would observe, that in Sir George Clerk's view, the greater respect which it is proposed to show to the old rights of the Chiefs will leave us quite as well able as we are now to punish and correct mismanagement and oppression by temporary sequestration; and that the instances of oppression are not so frequent or serious as they used to be. This may be due, in part, to a closer watch kept upon the Chiefs of late years; but I believe that it is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the people are able to migrate, without restraint, from the territory of one Hill Chief to that of another, each of whom is glad enough to receive upon his lands refugees from his neighbour's State, and none daring to resent their reception, as would have been done before our rule became paramount in these Hills. Each Chief therefore, for his own interest, refrains from oppression.

7. In some of the States the value of the ground for tea culture is indisputable; but, until other roads than the one great Thibet Road are carried through the Hills, the lands suitable for European settlers will continue to be very limited; and although it might be a convenience to us that some of these lands should fall into our hands, it is certain that the direct government of at least one half of the Hill States would be a dead weight and a loss to us. The British Government cannot wisely desire to have cast upon it the responsibility of administering, by its own Officers, States so far remote in the mountains, and so little productive or politically important as Bussalir, Komharsein, Mangul, Bhagul, and others; and if we pursue the course of annexing those which lie conveniently, as we have done in the case of Bughat, and of allowing collateral succession in those which it does not suit us to take, as we have done in the case of Komharsein, we must not be surprised if our policy fails to be understood or respected.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) CANNING.

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No. 50

India Office, London, 26th July 1860.

MY LORD,—PARA. 1. In several recent communications, your Excellency has informed me that during your vice-regal progress through Central and Upper India, you availed yourself of every opportunity that presented itself to you for a formal declaration, in Durbar, that the British Government desired to perpetuate, in undiminished power and prosperity, the Houses of those Native Princes and Chiefs, who, throughout the recent period of trouble and disaster, had been true to their allegiance to the paramount State. To the Maharajahs Sindiah and Holkar, to the Maharajah of Rewah, to the Maharajah of Cashmere, to the Great Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States and to others of less note, you publicly conveyed the gratifying assurance that in the event of failure of direct heirs, the British Government would recognize, as Chiefs of their several Houses, the heirs adopted by them in accordance with the law and with the usages of their respective families.

2. These measures have already received the approbation of Her Majesty's Government. But gratifying as they were to the Princes and Chiefs, who were thus assured of the continuance of their Houses, it was not improbable that they would be regarded by the Native Community at large as special acts of grace, in consideration of good service rendered to the paramount State, and that some feelings of doubt and disquietude might be excited in the minds of those to whom the same assurances had not been conveyed. Your Excellency, therefore, lost no time in placing upon record and laying before Her Majesty's Government the sentiments which you entertain with respect to the propriety of a more general measure of recognition, calculated to give renewed confidence to all the Princes and Chiefs of India whose minds had been unsettled by some recent decisions of the British Government.

3. These sentiments I have now before me in your Excellency's letters, No. 43 A. of the 30th of April, and No. 46 of the 10th of May, and I have the gratification to inform you that I am commanded to communicate to you Her Majesty's approval of the principles which they enforce, and the recommendation which they contain.

4. Observing that such an opportunity as the present can never occur again for the final settlement of a question which has long excited continual conflicts of opinion and some inconsistencies of practice disturbing to the Native mind, your Excellency now proposes to give to "every Chief above the rank of Jageerdar, who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, assurance that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo Law (if he be a Hindoo) and to the customs of his race, will be recognized, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties which record its obligations to the British Government."

5. To the Mahomedan Chiefs, the assurances to be given would, according to your recommendation, be, that the paramount power desires their Governments to be perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law will be upheld.

6. Presuming that, in this latter case, the recommendations of your Excellency relate only to instances in which there is a failure of direct heirs, and do not contemplate any departure from the policy of recognizing the claims of primogeniture, Her Majesty's Government approve the views thus expressed. They concur also in opinion with your Excellency that no general notification of the intentions of your Government should be issued, but that, in each case, the assurance should be conveyed to the individual Chiefs in whose favor you propose to guarantee the privilege in question. You will carefully register the names of these Chiefs, and forward me a roll of them as soon as it can be prepared.

7. With respect to the case of the Jageerdars and others of a similar character, of whose position your Excellency writes in the 27th paragraph of your letter, I am disposed to think that, except in

very special cases, no assurances should be given. The distinction between territorial right of ancient date and independent tenure, and lands held by favor of the Government of the day, as rewards for good service, and generally granted only for a limited number of generations, is broad and intelligible. You will reserve to the paramount State the right of dealing with such cases as they arise, and that your recommendations will be framed in a liberal spirit, is the wish, as it is the conviction, of Her Majesty's Government.

In the sentiments expressed in the concluding Paragraphs 32 to 35. paragraphs of your Excellency's letter of the 30th of April I entirely concur. It is not by the extension of our Empire that its permanence is to be secured, but by the character of British rule in the Territories already committed to our care, and by practically demonstrating that we are as willing to respect the rights of others as we are capable of maintaining our own.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. Wood.

No. 6052.

Fort William, the 17th December 1860.

Notification.—The under-mentioned Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 4th ultimo, No. 85, and its enclosures, are published for general information.

W. GREY,

Off. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 8th November 1860.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

POLITICAL.

No. 85.

MY LORD,—I TRANSMIT herewith a printed copy of a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France, signed on the 23rd of January last; and also copy of a first Supplementary Convention thereto, signed at Paris on the 12th October, published in the form of a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 23rd of October.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

SIGNED AT PARIS, JANUARY 23, 1860.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, February 4, 1860.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with the desire to draw closer the ties